FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ALBANIA CELEBRATES 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF LIBERATION

Hoxha Attends Rally

AU271432 Tirana ATA in English 1420 GMT 27 Nov 84

["Solemn Meeting on Occasion of the 40th Anniversary of the Liberation of the Homeland and the Triumph of the People's Revolution -- the Beloved Leader of the Party and People, Comrade Enver Hoxha and Other Party and State Leaders Attend" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, November 27 (ATA) In order to commemorate the glorious jubilee of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the homeland and the triumph of the people's revolution, the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania and the Party Committee of Tirana District organized a solemn meeting in the hall of the opera and ballet theater in the capital today before noon.

Attending were heroes of the people and heroes of socialist labour, vanguard workers and cooperativists, veterans of war and labour and others.

Present were also delegations of the Marxist-Leninist parties, of the friendship associations and other guests from different countries of the world which have come to our country to attend the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the homeland.

Those present burst out into fiery applauses and powerful acclamations when the beloved leader of our party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha, enters the hall. Comrade Enver Hoxha, smiling, greets them all warmly.

Present were also the secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the Peoples Assembly, Comrade Ramiz Alia, the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Comrade Adil Carcani, Comrades Hajredin Celiku, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Muho Asllani, Pali Miska, Rita Marko, Simon Stefani, Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Cami, Llambi Gegprifti, Prokop Murra, Qirjako Mihali, the secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Vangjel Cerava, and members of the Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the Peoples Assembly and the government.

Comrade Adil Carcani delivered the opening speech. He spoke among the other things about the heroic struggle of the Albanian people, led by the communist party of Albania, with the beloved and respected leader of the party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha, at the head, the magnificent transformations in all the fields of life during the 40 years of free Albania, as well as about the prestige and respect the Peoples Socialist Republic of Albania enjoys in the world today.

Then the national anthem was executed.

Comrade Ramiz Alia held the speech on the occasion. His speech was listened to attentively and was often punctuated by enthusiastic applauses and acclamations for our glorious Party of Labour, and for its beloved founder and leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Comrade Adil Carcani declared the solemn meeting closed.

Alia Addresses Rally

AU271545 Tirana ATA in English 1430 GMT 27 Nov 84

["The Correct Line of the Party-Source of Our Victories -- From the Speech of Comrade Ramiz Alia at the Solemn Conference" -- ATA headline]

[Excerpts] Tirana, November 27 (ATA) -- We have gathered in this solemn conference to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the homeland and the triumph of the peoples revolution.

Our joy is great because the victories which the people have achieved in the titantic 40 years struggle for the construction of socialism are great ones, because the heroism of our working people for the defence and progress of their free and independent homeland is outstanding.

After dwelling on the colossal quantitative and qualitative changes which have been made during these 40 years in industry, agriculture, education, culture, medical services, etc, Comrade Ramiz Alia said:

We are envious of no one for anything. Our capable workers and engineers themselves design and build gigantic hydropower stations when countries much bigger than Albania turn to foreigners. We build our own ports and railways, with our own forces we set up factories and plants, we train the people ourselves and cure the sick ourselves. But these things occurred in Albania, because the Marxist-Leninist science was combined in a single creative current with the lofty patriotism of our people, the determination and the courage of the communists was combined with the enthusiasm and the optimistic spirit of the working masses. Albania is an example of the broad roads which the revolution opens up, an example of the vitality of Marxism-Leninism and the strength of the people in power.

The Struggle of Our Party and People Against Modern Revisionism, for the Defence of Socialism, Marxism-Leninism, and the Principles of Proletarian Internationalism Is One of the Most Brilliant Pages in the History of Our Revolution

The struggle of our party and people against modern revisionism, for the defence of socialism, Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism is one of the most brilliant pages in the history of our revolution.

Historical circumstances brought about that our party and people were the first to clash with the danger of modern revisionism. As early at the time of the war and immediately after it, they clashed with Titoite revisionism which for a long time played the role of the Trojan horse within the international communist movement. Our party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, with clear and irrefutable arguments, exposed the profoundly opportunist essence of this ideological current and its national-chauvinist character. The present-day reality in Yugoslavia, which is in the grip of a grave economic, national and social crisis, when self-administration as an ideology and practice is obviously bankrupt confirms the correctness of the criticism and principled struggle of the party against Yugoslav Titoite revisionism.

The struggle of our party and people against Khrushchevite revisionism which destroyed the work of Lenin and Stalin, the victories of the October Revolution and socialism in the Soviet Union to their foundations, will always remain heroic and glorious. The defence of Marxism-Leninism, which our party headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha put up in this struggle, the thorough exposure of the revisionist platform proclaimed at the 20th congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union will remain a brilliant example of ideological clarity, revolutionary courage and communist adherence to principle.

They will remain a brilliant example of the courage, patriotism and revolutionary determination of the working masses and our whole people. These features, likewise, characterized the struggle which our party has waged against the Chinese Maoist trend, too. The contribution the Albanians have made to this struggle has greatly enriched the theory and practice in uncovering and opposing modern revisionism. Our party and people always consider the resolute struggle against Soviet and other revisionism, which constitutes the main danger to socialism and the communist movement, as their primary task.

The Foreign Policy of New Albania Is a Policy of Independence and Complete National Sovereignty

The foreign policy of our party and our socialist state also has been placed in the service of the defence of the country and the supreme interests of our socialist homeland, Comrade Ramiz Alia said further on. This policy emerged from and was formulated by the party in the time of the national liberation war when the foundations of the new peoples state power were laid. Unlike the foreign policy of the former ruling classes, a policy of dependence on great powers, submission to foreigners and acceptance of their dictate, the foreign policy of new Albania is a policy of independence and complete national sovereignty. At the centre of this policy has always been the defence of the supreme interests of the homeland and socialism in Albania, along with the internationalist support for revolutionary struggles throughout the world. The voice of Albania in the international arena is the voice of its people alone and nobody else. The foreign policy which our party and state have pursued, the principled and consistent stands which the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has taken towards international events (?and various) processes which are taking place in the world today, have made the (?name) of our country respected and honoured everywhere.

The thing that has always characterized the foreign policy of our party and state has been its resolute stand against imperialism, modern revisionism and all international reaction. We have not reconciled ourselves to American imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism and will never do so. We have opposed them, and continue to do so, not because they are mighty, wealthy, or powerful, but because they are the most dangerous enemies of the freedom of the peoples, insatiable plunderers of the wealth of various countries and inspirers of imperialist war. Therefore, opposition to imperialism and social-imperialism is the only correct policy.

Our Foreign Policy Has Always Been Outstanding for Its Internationalist Spirit

Our foreign policy, as the policy of the working class in power, the policy of a genuine socialist state, has always been outstanding for its internationalist spirit. Our country has supported and is in solidarity with the revolutionary movements of the working class and the struggle of peoples for national liberation and for social progress, with the progressive forces which are striving for democracy and opposing fascism, with all those people who are for peace and against imperialist war. We have supported and will continue to support these movements and forces, because they are our allies in the common struggle, because in this way we perform our internationalist duty.

Our party has given and is giving all its full support to the fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties which represent the conscious vanguard of the working class world-wide. Marxism-Leninism, the ideal of the revolution and socialism, links us with them. The common struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism, the cause of the freedom and independence of the peoples, link us with them.

The Albanian communists, will spare nothing for the further strengthening of fraternal bonds and close collaboration with the Marxist-Leninist parties on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. We have always been fully convinced that the international Marxist-Leninist communist movement will rise to a new, higher level in order to guide, lead and carry forward the world revolutionary process. In this common struggle the internationalist cooperation and unity between our fraternal parties and the movement as a whole is being strengthened and consolidated.

Socialist Albania has diplomatic relations with more than 100 states. It has been and is for normal relations with all those states which agree to build relations with our country on the basis of equality, noninterference in internal affairs, respect for national sovereignty and nonviolation of territorial integrity and exchanges in all those fields where there is mutual interest.

We have been and are for the development of trade with different countries. However, we adhere to the principle that this trade must be advantageous to each side and must never be used as a means to economic pressure or political dictate. Our people place freedom and independence above everything. In our country the granting of concessions, permitting the activity of foreign economic and financial companies and institutions, the acceptance of credit or loans from the capitalist or revisionist states are prohibited by the Constitution.

Our country is for cultural and scientific exchanges with other countries because we are being convinced that these serve mutual recognition of the spiritual values of peoples and the strengthening of friendship between them. Democratic and progressive culture has been something close and dear to us, just as the other peoples honour and respect the ancient and new culture of our people. While appreciating the progressive cultural values of each country, as the heritage of all the mankind, at the same time we do not open the doors to reactionary, decadent, cosmopolitan, and other such cultures which poison people's minds and lead to their degeneration.

Socialist Albania Has Always Wished the Neighbouring Peoples Well and Has Ensured Them That No Evil Will Ever Come to Them From Its Territory

In the foreign policy of our party and state the stand towards neighbouring countries has always occupied an important place. In our relations with them, we have been guided by the policy of good neighbourliness, by the desire to develop fruitful collaboration with them and by the conviction that normal exchanges in various fields assist the establishment of understanding, friendship and bonds between peoples and peace and security of this zone. Socialist Albania has always wished the neighbouring peoples well and has assured them that no evil will over come to them from its territory.

This correct and principled policy which our country has always followed has made it possible to establish good neighbourly relations with Greece, Turkey and Italy, and these relations are developing and progressing normally. Trade relations and cultural and scientific exchanges have been extended with these states and through joint efforts, prospects have been opened for collaboration in other fields of mutual interest. When goodwill exists, the difficulties can be overcome and a common language found.

We have tried to establish good neighbourly relations with Yugoslavia, too. In the history of Albania-Yugoslav relations during these 40 years there has been more friction and tension then development of normal collaboration. This has resulted from the Yugoslav policy towards Albania, which has been characterized by a hostile stand, by attempts to liquidate Albania as a state and the Albanians as a nation.

We do not want to go into the history of the development of this policy, but now, to anyone who judges matters objectively and realistically, it cannot but be clear that such a policy is short-sighted and without perspective.

Irrespective of the fact that there are irreconcilable ideological and political contradictions between Albania and Yugoslavia, we think that ways could be found for the normalization of relations between the two countries and this is in the interests both of Albania and Yugoslavia.

Socialist Albania has made and is making continuous efforts in this direction, and it will continue to work in this spirit in the future, too. However, it must be said that in Belgrade, up till now, there has been a lack of goodwill to respond constructively to our clear and consistent predisposition.

It is up to Yugoslavia to put its own internal affairs in order. We have not interfered in anything which would affect or damage its stability, sovereignty and territorial integrity. This is the stand we have maintained towards the events in Kosovo, too, in regard to which and in regard to other political, economic and social events in Yugoslavia no blame can be placed on Albania.

We have stated sincerely and with complete conviction that the correct settlement of the problems which are worrying the Albanian population in Yugoslavia, equal rights, like all the other peoples of Yugoslavia, respect for their culture, historical traditions and national language, would help to strengthen the coexistence of the peoples of the Yugoslav federation and its stability and cohesion. At the same time this would also greatly assist in the creation of a favourable atmosphere for closer relations and collaboration between our two countries.

We would like to see the existing trade and other relations develop and carried further forward. Likewise, we think that the cultural exchanges which have been interrupted could be established. The doors to talks with Albania will be open if the Yugoslav side displays readiness and goodwill.

Albania is a European country and as such it is vitally interested in what is occurring on this continent Comrade Ramiz Alia said further on. Our stands towards Europe and its problems are well-known. The divisions and splits in Europe, the frequent tensions and confrontations between various countries in this continent, have their source in their participation in the military blocs of the superpowers. As Comrade Enver Hoxha has pointed out, our view is that only resolute opposition to American imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism, the liquidation of military blocs and the removal of atomic weapons and foreign troops can ensure peace in Europe.

Our country has been and is for good relations with the European countries just as with the neighboring countries. Guided by the principles of genuine peaceful coexistence, we have established good relations with a number of countries of Western Europe such as France, Austria, the Nordic countries, Belgium, Holland, Portugal and so on, and with those countries of Western Europe with which diplomatic relations have not yet been established, through joint efforts the difficulties can be overcome.

Friendly relations have long been established with most of the Arab countries such as Algeria, Egypt, Syria and so on. The People's Socialist Republic of Albania has supported the struggle of the Arab peoples against the aggression of Israel and its imperialist backers. In particular, it has expressed its solidarity and powerfully supported the right of the Palestinian people to have their own homeland, which has been stolen from them. It is our desire that the traditional long-standing links with the Arab peoples should be further developed and continually strengthened.

We desire the same thing also for the countries in Indochina, Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, whose struggle against imperialism and other aggressors, for liberation from foreign bondage and defence of their national independence we have always supported.

Practice has confirmed the correctness, effectiveness and adherence to principle of our foreign policy. By proceeding on this course, always remaining loyal to the supreme interests of the homeland, the teachings of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, our foreign policy will achieve other greater victories and will serve the cause of the revolution and socialism in Albania even better.

In conclusion Comrade Ramiz Alia said: As Comrade Enver Hoxha instructs us, we must always be vigilant, always at work and on the offensive to safeguard and carry forward the victories achieved. We must not allow anyone, whoever he might be, to violate and deny our sacred and immortal work, the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. We must strenghthen it, temper it, beautify it and hold it high as our ideal.

28 Nov Ceremony

AU281433 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1330 GMT on 28 November carries a 5-minute recorded report of a ceremony held at the War Cemetery in Tirana during the morning of 28 November. An unidentified reporter describes the scene, stating that hundreds of Tirana citizens had come to the cemetery to lay wreaths. In addition, the cemetery was also visited by members of the Marxist-Leninst delegations attending the celebrations on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of Albania's liberation, as well as the delegations of various amity societies and individual guests.

Funeral music is then played and the reporter says that party and state leaders have arrived to pay tribute to the "martyrs of the nation." The announcer then says that wreaths are laid in the name of the AWP Central Committee by Ramiz Alia and Simon Stefani; in the name of the Presidium of the People's Assembly by Rito Marko and Xhafer Spahiu; in the name of the Council of Ministers by Adil Carcani and Manush Myftiu; and in the name of the General Council of the Democratic Front by Besnik Bekteshi and Xhoxhi Robo. The report says that the party and state leaders and all other persons present observe a 1-minute silence while the national anthem is played. The reporter then says that Ramiz Alia, Adil Carcani, and Nexhmije Hoxha lay wreaths on the graves of former AWP Central Committee Politburo members Hysni Kapo, Gogo Nushi, and war hero Qemal Stafa.

Alia Meets Foreign Delegations

AU271111 Tirana ATA in English 1000 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] Tirana, November 27 (ATA) -- Yesterday afternoon the secretaries of the Central Committee of the party Comrades Ramiz Alia, Lenka Cuko, Simon Stefani, Vangjel Cerava and the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and first secretary of the party committee of Tirana District, Comrade Foto Cami, received at the seat of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania the delegations of sister Marxist-Leninist parties, that have come to our country to attend the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the homeland and the triumph of the people's revolution:

The delegation of the Communist Party of Brazil, led by the first secretary of its Central Committee -- Joao Amazonas, the delegation of the Communist Party of Canada (M-L), headed by the first secretary of its Central Committee Hardial Bains, the delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party (reconstructed) headed by the first secretary of the Central Committee of his party Eduardo Pires and the delegation of the Communist Party (M-L) of Ecuador, headed by the member of the Political Bureau and secretary of its Central Committee, Horhe Zambrano.

Attending the reception were also the member of the Central Committee of the party Sofokli Lazri and the director of the Foreign Department of the Central Committee of the party Agim Popa.

During the reception, Comrade Ramiz Alia, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania and Comrade Enver Hoxha personally greeted the representatives of the Marxist-Leninist parties and thanked them for their participation in the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the homeland and the triumph of the people's revolution. The reception passed in a cordial and fraternal atmosphere.

Hoxha Meets Brazilian CP Head

AU281750 Tirana ATA in English 1735 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Tirana, November 28 (ATA) -- The first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, Comrade Enver Hoxha received comrade Joao Amazonas, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Brazil, and had a very cordial and fraternal talk with him.

Present at the reception were also the secretaries of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Ramiz Alia, Lenka Cuko and Simon Stefani. Attending was also the member of the Central Committee of the party Sofokli Lazri and the head of the Foreign Department of the CC of the party, Agim Popa.

Leaders Attend SFRY Reception

AU281100 Tirana ATA in English 0940 GMT 28 Nov

[Text] Tirana, November 28 (ATA) On occasion of the National Day, the interim charge d'affaires of the Federative Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia Blagoje Pavlovic gave a reception at the embassy seat last night. Attending the reception were the minister of communications, Luan Babameto, the vice-minister of foreign affairs, Sokrat Plaka, the vice-minister of foreign trade, Marko Xega, and other guests. Present were also heads and officials of the diplomatic representations accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Alia Receives Greek Deputy

AU281743 Tirana ATA in English 1720 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Tirana, November 28 (ATA) -- Comrade Ramiz Alia, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania received today at the seat of the Presidium of the People's Assembly the outstanding personality and deputy to the Greek Parliament, the hero of the resistance of the Greek people against fascism, Manolis Glezos, [spelling as received] who is now in our country to attend the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the homeland and the triumph of the people's revolution.

After expressing his thanks for the visit the Greek guest is paying to Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia talked with him about the friendship between our two peoples, their struggle for liberation from the yoke of fascism and about the efforts of the two peoples for the consolidation of the friendship and the relations of neighbourliness between the two countries.

Present at the reception were also the secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Sihat Tozaj, the secretary of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania, Xhoxhi Robo, and the director of the Institute of International Studies and Relations, Prof. Sofokli Lazri. The reception passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Cuko Welcomes SRV Official

AU281753 Tirana ATA in English 1740 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Tirana, November 28 (ATA) -- At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania and the Council of Ministers of the PSR of Albania, a delegation of the party and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, led by Nguyen Duc Tam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam arrived in our country today to attend the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the homeland and the triumph of the people's revolution.

To welcome them at the airport were the member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Lenka Cuko, the member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the party and Minister of Industry and Mining of the PSR of Albania, Comrade Hajredin Celiku and other comrades.

SUPERPOWER ARMAMENT AIMED AT CONTROLLING ALLIES

AU281435 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 16 Nov 84 p 4

[Elmas Leci article: What is Intended by the Old Imperialist Slogan of Military Balance]

[Text] These days the old imperialist slogan that a "well balanced military equilibrium protects the people" has become the pretext for the military measures and countermeasures of the Americans and Soviets in order to increase their armed forces and their nuclear and conventional armaments. "The USSR will not allow a military superiority on the part of the Americans and other NATO countries that would destroy the power equilibrium" declared Romanov, a senior Moscow official.

The same ideas are entertained by the U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, who appealed to the members of NATO bloc countries to increase their armaments in "order to maintain the military balance in Europe with the Warsaw Pact." A similar outcry, accompanied by concrete measures, was heard after the deployment of NATO's Euromissiles. The Soviets responded to the American decision to deploy medium-range missiles in NATO's West European countries with countermeasures: the deployment of similar missiles in East European countries, members of the Warsaw Pact.

With the signing of the first Soviet-American agreement on the "limited prohibition of nuclear tests in outer space and underwater" at the "Ekaterina" hall in the Kremlin on 5 August 1963 began the interminable series of Soviet-American agreements on "military equilibrium," the basis of the bipolar theses. Through agreements which have never been interrupted, "we are aware," American President Reagan declared recently, "that we in the U.S. have common interests with the Soviet Union."

The outcry over the Euromissiles and conventional armaments is based on the so-called argument for regulating military equilibrium, which in fact is not a valid one. The truth is that with the start of this sort of outcry and the start of their public meetings, they have also begun to gain new profits derived from each other's rivalry at the expense of their allies and vassals. The Americans, using the Soviet threat as a pretext, aim to strengthen their hold on their West European allies. On the other hand, by pushing the West European countries under their atomic umbrella, the Americans are trying to forestall the independent activities and tendencies of their allies. With such measures, which are disputed by the Soviet Union as disturbing the military equilibrium, the Americans are increasing the pressure on their allies to raise their military expenditures on conventional and nuclear weapons. Their sophisticated techniques have brought new American occupying forces into the NATO countries. The game of military equilibrium is played by the Soviets with the same aims in view. While they were screaming about countermeasures against the armaments of the American forces, the Soviets not only deployed medium-range nuclear missiles but also added new conventional and sophisticated military equipment in the Warsaw Pact countries. Their real aims are to increase their firepower through their nuclear potential and, what is more important, in view of the American threat, to strengthen their domination of the Warsaw Pact countries.

The slogan of "military equilibrium," whether trumpeted by the Americans trying to achieve it or by the Soviets wishing to maintain it, is an imperialistic slogan under which they conceal the arms race and the policy of domination in their respective spheres of influence. Under the present conditions of unbridled imperialist and social imperialist rivalry and thirst for armaments, and endless military maneuvers etc, the thesis of equilibrium is being used by the two superpowers as a cover for their wild hegemonistic rivalry, which increased the danger of war. Between the two superpowers, whether they are acting as rivals or talking to each other, there is not now nor ever will be a military equilibrium because each is trying to overtake the other to be able to achieve military supremacy and to face the other from a position of strength. This is the truth and they cannot conceal it with their imperialist-revisionist propaganda, claiming that peace in Europe and the world is linked with the military equilibrium between the two superpowers. According to their propaganda, the danger to the peoples and sovereign countries does not come from the policies of the superpowers or from their armaments but from the imbalance of their military equilibrium and the one-sided and uncontrolled arming of one superpower or the other.

With this propaganda under the present situation, when the masses are protesting the growing military arsenals of superpowers (during the last two decades the nuclear arsenal alone has increased threefold on the European continent), the superpowers are doing their utmost to put down this massive movement. They go so far as to trumpet to the other countries that no one can live outside the American or Soviet umbrella, not just in Europe but also in other regions and continents of the world. While the world is being deluged with slogans of military equilibrium and its benefits, the two superpowers are intensifying their war preparations. Twenty odd years ago the two superpowers spent $100 billion on war preparations. Today their military expenditures have increased six-fold. The clamor for military equilibrium attempts to conceal these dangers and tries to mask the policies and strategies of the United States and the USSR. "The thesis of equilibrium between the two superpowers" writes Comrade Enver Hoxha in his book "Eurocommunism is Anticommunism", is an old imperialist slogan that the world knows, particularly Europe. It has always aimed to justify the hegemonist policies of the great imperialist powers and their self-righteousness in order to dominate and interfere in the internal affairs of others.

CPC REFORMS FALL PREY TO 'IDEOLOGICAL SABOTAGE'

AU261452 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 21 Nov 84 p 2

[Article by Ivan Peev: "China: The Campaign for 'Correcting the Style'"; spellings of all Chinese personal and place names as published]

[Text] The so-called campaign for "correcting the style" has been reflected for months in the Chinese mass media with varying intensity. Analysis of published party documents and articles shows that one must understand this concept in terms of the struggle against the "leftists" and their trend, inherited from the time of the Cultural Revolution.

The 12th CPC Congress, which took place in September 1982, must be viewed as the turning point in the struggle of Deng Ziaoping and his collaborators against radical elements in the party and administration apparati. The fact that since the beginning of 1984 RENMIN RIBAO has repeatedly returned to this topic shows that the new general line, which is manifested in the program of the four modernizations (agriculture, industry, military, and science and education), is continuing to meet serious resistance, especially at the middle and lower levels, and according to some sources, even among the higher levels of the government. The organ of the CPC Central Committee calls upon the party and military leaders to show "courage" in criticizing the bureaucratic approach and the "unhealthy tendencies," which hurt the prestige of the party among the people. In a commentary published on page one the newspaper calls for steadily continuing reform in the economy as well as the campaign to purge the CPC, which was radically intensified in October 1983. The final goal is presented as ousting from party ranks incompetent, corrupt, and politically insecure members.

In three consecutive very sharp articles the official party organ attacked party members, who because of laziness, convictions, or incompetence, refuse to initiate things. Many leaders have simply refused to implement instructions related to cadre policy, technological personnel, intellectuals, minorities, religion, and the Chinese community abroad. Responsibility for this belongs to the leftist ideas and the suspicion toward intellectuals. According to the newspaper, the bureaucracy is turning the new programs into mere pieces of paper, and one can notice a continuous passing of the buck.

One can quote many statements of higher state leaders which reveal certain impatience and irritation (mildly said) with the ideological sabotage encountered by the reformists. The goal obviously is to consolidate the CPC around the new party leadership headed by Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, and Hu Yaobang; however, this consolidation requires a general purge of the party.

One could probably see the reason for the campaign of "correcting the style" in the fact that during the Cultural Revolution many activists achieved posts of responsibility thanks to repressive measures against the old party cadres, and that cadre vacuums were therefore formed. Deng is a pragmatist and is very quick with reforms. The Chinese people are tired of political hypertension. After a decade of leveling, voluntarist methods in the national economy and puritanical campaigns in the areas of culture and education, a country with a populationof one billion must introduce an eight-grade wage system, a planned economy coordinated with market mechanisms, the presence of foreign capital, material stimuli, and competition.

The country needs three million jurists, and almost the same number of economists. The construction of an economic model requires technocrats, planning specialists, and a reform of the entire judicial system. Such cadres cannot be "found" among the present administrators, party leaders, and Army commanders, a large part of whom do not have any special education. From this point of view, the purge has purely practical aspects and the destiny of the program of the four modernizations depends on the selection of the leading cadres. A part of the old leaders are defending their position and are maintaining that there is no 100 percent guarantee that "the new ones" have been precisely selected. One also cannot exclude the element of personal ambition.

We must recall that in the CPC there has always been a radical wing, which has now been hit and is in a defensive position. However, this wing will not miss the opportunity to benefit from the situation, if there are failures, especially in economic activity. It is not be accident that the campaign against "spiritual pollution," which criticized the Western influence in China after its partial "opening" toward the outside world, can be viewed as a reconciliatory step toward the radicals who are accusing Deng of a risky flirt with the West.

The measures undertaken by the authorities within the framework of the campaign have great scope. According to the CHINA DAILY, exhibitions are being organized throughout the country, in which excessive self-importance and the state bureaucracy are criticized. The Beijing authorities have exhibited 74 documents which show the incompetence, proscrastination, beating around the bush, unclear texts, and attempts of responsible officials to avoid responsibility. As an example they point out a document that was passed from one department to another for 51 days until finally one of Beijing's deputy mayors solved the issue in 2 hours.

Heavy sentences have been pronounced against former Red Guards and leaders of the Cultural Revolution. Nie Yuanzi a former philosophy teacher, and Quai Dafu, former leader of the Red Guards of the Qinghua University, have been sentenced to 17 years in prison. Han Aizhin, former leader of the Red Guards at the Beijing Aviation Institute, has been sentenced to 15 years in prison. They have been accused of "counterrevolutionary crimes, attemptimg to overthrow the government, and the conduct of violence." We must recall that the past Mao declared that Nie Yuanzi fired "the first shot of the Cultural Revolution." On 25 May 1966 she put up the first big-character poster at Beijing Beida University, while in August 1966 Quai Dafy at the Tiananem Square before millions of people put on Mao's arm the first red armband with the inscription "Red Guard."

Zhao Dengchang, deputy commander of the Air Force, was setenced to 15 years in prison because of his activity in public security during the Cultural Revolution. Hundreds of leaders are being sentenced for economic crimes. One could view the 9-year sentence of Van Dan-Bin, former leader of the "rebels" at Beijing's Geology Institute, as a further step in the rehabilitation of Marshal Peng Dehuai. According to RENMIN RIBAO, he had "slandered and persecuted" the glorious leader of the Great March and the Korean War, as well as other leaders of the old party guard.

Reeducation is a method which is also being broadly applied now. Some 50 leaders from Mao's native province of Hunan, have lost their posts and have been returned to school to study law, the Chinese language (!?), mathematics, the foundations of administration, and the theory of Marxism. Among them there are the first party secretary of the Changsha City, Liu Foushang, and the former secretary of the provincial party committee Deng Zhiavun. In the context of the information disseminated by XINHUA, there is a hint that Hua Guofeng was regional party leader in Hunan.

The results of the 20 October 1984 Third CPC Central Committee Plenum must be viewed in this light.

Hu Yaobang, the secretary general of the CPC Central Committee, stated that after the victory of the revolution, which toppled the monarchy, the 1949 historical turning point, and the establishment of the PRC, this is the third most important event in the life of the Chinese people in the 20th century. A decision on "reforming the economic system" was adopted, according to which an "economic revival" and "a construction of socialism with a Chinese character" must take place. Without attempting a detailed analysis of the documents which have been adopted and the decision to convene in 1985 a national party conference to deal with these problems, one could clearly say that the Chinese leaders are orienting themselves toward a mixed economy with weaker leading and control functions at the center, toward changing the planning system, and offering greater opportunities to foreign capital and investment.

The plenum was preceded by a sharp article in RENMIN RIBAO of 15 October, which again attacked the opponents of the reforms. Some 3 days after the plenum the same newspaper in a major article explained the plenum decisions and, in fact, gave a new impetus to the campaign on "correcting the style." The very conduct of the plenum is also an indication that at the present moment the "modernizers" have defeated the "opposition" and can assert their designs through the most authoritative forums, and thus turn them into obligatory documents for the party members and the administration.

At the moment, at the request of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat, the higher party officials are studying the style of work in 17 provinces. The "Selected Works" of Deng Xiaoping are being reviewed and studied as the most correct development of Mao's ideas. The press has confirmed that the campaign on "correcting the style" will continue for a minimum of 3 years as an evaluation of the leading cadres' activity, and will be conducted according to increased moral and professional criteria. There have been speculations about a picture of Deng swimming in the sea. Is not this an allegorical move to remind one of the year 1963 in which Mao swam the Chang Jiang and motivated the slogan "March against the stream?"

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON VISIT OF SYRIA'S AL-KASM

AU261510 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Nov 84 pp 1-2

["Joint Communique on the Official, Friendly Visit of Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, prime minister of the Syrian Arab Republic, to the People's Republic of Bulgaria from 19 to 22 November 1984"]

[Text] At the invitation of Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, prime minister of the Syrian Arab Republic, visited our country from 19 through 22 November 1984.

Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm was received by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. During the meeting that took place they exchanged views on questions pertaining to bilateral questions and to the international situation. Dr al-Kasm conveyed to Comrade Todor Shivkov the greetings of Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, and an invitation to visit the Syrian Arab Republic, which was received with gratitude.

The prime minister of the Syrian Arab Republic and the officials accompanying him laid a wreath at the Georgi Dimitrov mausoleum. The Syrian guests visited several economic projects, as well as historical and cultural sites, and acquainted themselves with the successes of the friendly Bulgarian people in building a developed socialist society.

The following officials participated in the talks held between Grisha Filipov and Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm.

On the Bulgarian side: Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs; Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade; Aleksandur Petkov, chairman of the National Agro-Industrial Union's Central Council Executive Committee; Georgi Pavlov, chairman of the environmental protection committee attached to the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Bulgarian-Syrian Joint Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation; as well as Georgi Yankov, the Bulgarian ambassador in Damascus.

The following officials attended the talks on the Syrian side: Kamal Sharaf, minister of state for planning affairs and chairman of the Syrian side of the joint committee; Faruq Shar', minister of foreign affairs, Nawras al-Daqr, minister of tourism; 'Abd al-Rahman Madani, minister of irrigation; and Taha al-Khayrat, ambassador of Syria to Bulgaria.

During the talks, which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, the activities of the two governments of both the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of the Syrian Arab Republic in various sectors were reviewed. The two sides stressed the great importance of personal meetings between Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Arab Republic of Syria, in Damascus in 1980 and in Sofia in 1981.

The Comrades Grisha Filipov and Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm expressed their satisfaction at the cooperation based on equal rights and mutual advantage existing between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Syrian Arab Republic in all area. They noted at the same time that it is necessary to search for new forms so that this cooperation may be raised to a higher level, especially in the sector of long-term planning. The activities of the Joint Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation were highly appreciated.

A protocol on the development of economic cooperation between the Syrian Arab Republic and the People's Republic of Bulgaria was signed during the vist.

The two sides devoted special attention to the situation in the Middle East region. They stressed that the main reason for the explosive situation in that area is the aggressive and expansionist policy conducted by the United States and Israel within the framework of their strategic alliance, aimed at establishing imperialist and Zionist domination in that area. The two sides once again sharply denounced the Camp David agreements, as well as all attempts adopted for the revival and reactivation of these deals.

It was confirmed that a lasting and just solution of the Middle East problem can be achieved solely on the basis of the full and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all Arab territories occupied since 1967 tup to the present, including the Arab part of Jerusalem, as well as on the basis of the implementation of the irrevocable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination, to establish their own, independent state, and to return to their native territories in accordance with UN resolutions. The two sides stressed that all interested parties involved, including the PLO, which is the only legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine, must participate in finding this solution.

Support was expressed during the talks for the Soviet proposals submitted on 29 July regarding settlement of the Middle East conflict and the convening of an international conference under the auspices of the UN Organization on this issue.

The two sides once more resolutely denounced the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and insisted upon the prompt and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon, as well as on application of the UN Security Council resolution. Expressing their support for the national unity government in its efforts to achieve national pacification, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Syrian Arab Republic stressed that settlement of the Lebanese problem is possible only on the basis of preserving the unity, territorial integrity, independence, and sovereignty of Lebanon. The Bulgarian side welcomes the constructive role played by Syria in settling the situation in Lebanon.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria highly appreciates the stand adopted by Syria, a stand based on principle, regarding the Middle East problem. The People's Republic of Bulgaria also highly appreciates Syria's active contribution in opposing attempts by the United States and Israel to force the Arab peoples to become involved in separatist deals, and its contributions in the struggle against Israeli aggression and the Israeli hegemonist, imperialist policy.

The two sides expressed their deep concern about a serious aggravation of the international situation as a result of deployment of new U.S medium-range nuclear missiles in certain West European countries, fact which increases the danger of erruption of a nuclear war. It was noted that these missiles not only threaten the security of the socialist community but also the security of the Middle East and North African countries.

In this respect, the two sides expressed their high appreciation for the initiatives of the socialist countries, and above all of the Soviet Union, in eliminating the threat of nuclear disaster, in stopping the arms race, and in consolidating universal peace.

In Syrian side expressed its high appreciation for the active and constructive policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, aimed at the development of good-neighborly relations and understanding in the Balkans, and supported the Bulgarian initiative aimed at transforming the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone.

The two sides declared their total solidarity with and support for the struggle of the peoples in Asia, Africa, and Latin America for national independence and for the elimination of colonialism, neocolonialism, and racial discrimination.

The leaders of the two governments expressed their high appreciation for the progress and results of the negotiations held between the two delegations, which are an important contribution to the consolidation of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, prime minister of the Syrian Arab Republic, expressed his gratitude for the warm hospitality accorded him during his stay in Bulgaria and addressed an invitation to Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to pay an official, friendly visit to the Syrian Arab Republic. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

MLADENOV RECEIVES FRENCH DIPLOMATIC DELEGATION

AU282133 Sofia BTA in English 2023 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Sofia, November 28 (BTA) -- From November 26 through 28, 1984, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Ministry of External Relations of the French Republic held their regular political consultations in Sofia. The Bulgarian delegation was led by Mr Lyuben Gotsev, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and the French delegation was headed by M. Francois Plaisant, director for Europe at the Ministry of External Relations of France.

The leader of the French delegation M. Francois Plaisant was received by Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs.

During the consultations the two delegations discussed the state and the prospects for the development of relations between Bulgaria and France in the spheres of politics, economy and culture. They expressed satisfaction at the activation of political contacts in recent years. The two countries successfully promote their economic cooperation, which is evidence in the results of the 12th session of the joint Bulgaro-French Committee for Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation, held in October this year. Contacts and cooperation in the cultural sphere are on the upgrade.

The two delegations exchanged views on some topical international issues, such as East-West relations, the situation in the Balkans, the crises in the Middle East and in Central America, etc.

MEETING TO CELEBRATE ALBANIAN ANNIVERSARY HELD

AU282207 Sofia BTA in English 2016 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Sofia, November 28 (BTA) -- In connection with the 40th anniversary of Albania's liberation from fascism and capitalism a meeting was held here today. Mr Ivan Ganev, Bulgaria's deputy minister of foreign affairs, delivered a report at the meeting.

The speaker emphasised that the November 29, 1944 victory of the Albanian people is the logical outcome of its age-long struggles for national independence, democracy and social justice. At the same time, it sets the beginning of an entirely new stage in its historical development: the stage when the foundations of socialist society are constructed. Mr Ivan Ganev stressed that a decisive role for the victory of the Albanian people over fascism and capitalism has been played by the combination of its revolutionary fervour, heroism and selflessness with the glorious advance of the Soviet Army in central and southeast Europe.

The rapporteur spoke about the cumbersome legacy which the popular rule has inherited in Albania and about the achievements scored by the Albanian people in its socio-economic development. He said that in the first years of the socialist construction Bulgaria, as best as she could, rendered assistance to Albania in building the economy and in training specialists for the needs of the national economy, science and culture, and that at this point the two countries maintain useful and mutually advantageous trade and economic relations.

In conclusion, the deputy minister of foreign affairs recalled Bulgaria's preparedness for full normalization and further promotion of the relations between the two socialist countries on the basis of sovereign equality and mutual respect. This preparedness has been repeatedly reiterated by the Bulgarian party leader and head of state Mr Todor Zhivkov.

The meeting was organized by the Bulgarian Committee for Understanding and Cooperation in the Balkans. In connection with the 40th anniversary since Albania's liberation from fascism and capitalism, an art exhibition opened here today.

FILIPOV AT SFRY EMBASSY ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION

AU281348 Sofia BTA in English 1252 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Sofia, November 28 (BTA) -- Mr Ilija Djukic, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia here, gave a reception today on the national day of his country -- the Day of the Republic.

The reception was attended by Mr Grisha Filipov, Mr Grigor Stoichkov, Mr Dimitur Stanishev, Mr Mitko Grigorov, vice-president of the State Council, members of the State Council and the government, heads of sociopolitical and popular organizations, people's representatives and high-ranking officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Heads and members of diplomatic missions accredited to Bulgaria were also present. The reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

PDRY AMBASSADOR GIVES ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION

AU282131 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] On 28 November, Muhammad Haydarah Masdus, PDRY ambassador to Bulgaria, gave a reception at Sofia's Grand Hotel on the occasion of the PDRY's Independence Day. The reception was attended by Comrades Chudomir Aleksandrov, Petur Dyulgerov, and Dimitur Stanishev; Peko Takov, deputy chairman of the State Council; BCP Central Committee department heads; members of the government; deputy ministers; leaders of sociopolitical and mass organizations; figures from the fields of science, culture, and arts; leaders of economic organizations, generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army; and chiefs and members of diplomatic missions accredited in Sofia.

The reception took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

ARMS TALKS VIEWED, SOVIET 'SUCCESS' PREDICTED

LD281958 Prague CTK in English 1804 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Prague Nov 28 (CTK) -- The announcement that Soviet and U.S. foreign ministers will meet for talks has given rise to speculations in the West that this means a change in the Soviet stand, and even its adaptation to Washington's ideas and demands.

Whatever does not fit in this interpretation is silently ignored, Czechoslovak radio said. The truth is that the talks are taking place not at U.S. but at Soviet initiative and that they will not be continuation of the former talks on nuclear and strategic weapons suspended through American fault, but quite new negotiations with an essentially different content and purpose.

Those who really want to make an objective assessment of Soviet intentions and stands on the foreign ministers talks need just to take note of the Soviet initiatives at this year's session of the U.N. General Assembly, primarily for averting the militarization of space, Czechoslovak radio said: "If, besides nuclear weapons, the question of space weapons is a basic topic for the forthcoming meeting of the two countries' foreign ministers in Geneva, then a distinct Soviet diplomatic success should be talked about rather than an adaption of the Soviet stand to the U.S. position," it noted.

STROUGAL, HUNGARIAN DISCUSS PEOPLE'S CONTROL WORK

LD281608 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, the federal premier, received Jozsef Szakali, Hungarian People's Republic Central People's Control Commission (KNEB) chairman in Prague today. In their talk, both officials stressed that Czechoslovak-Hungarian economic relations are developing successfully, and that conditions for their further intensification are being created. At the same time, Lubomir Strougal and Jozsef Szakali exchanged views on increasing the effectiveness of people's control, and on tasks connected with further improving the planned management of the national economy.

CPCZ CC PRESIDIUM, GOVERNMENT PRAISE CEMA SUMMIT

LD282313 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the federal government discussed the results of the 39th CEMA session which took place on 29-31 October in Havana, Cuba.

They praised the fact that in the past period the economies of the CEMA member-states have expanded, in contrast to the majority of capitalist countries. The comprehensive cooperation of states in the socialist community has deepened, international specialization and cooperation in the fields of science, technology, and production has widened, and mutual exchange of goods between the CEMA member-states has risen. All this has contributed to solving the demanding tasks of the construction of socialism.

The CPCZ Central Committee and the federal government fully support the efforts of CEMA member-states and of CEMA to intensify and improve the quality of mutual cooperation in the spirit of the conclusions of the economic summit conference. They support the orientation of the CEMA member-states for a joint solution to the most important questions of economic development, particularly the speeding up of research and development progress and the provision of fuels, energy, and raw materials and their rational use.

The development of electronics, complex automation, nuclear energy, automation of production, as well as biotechnology, is considered among the most important tasks of socialist economic integration. At the same time, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium expressed agreement with the conclusions of the meeting of economic secretaries of Central Committees of fraternal parties, the goal of which was to contribute to realization of the conclusions of the CEMA economic summit conference by means of an exchange of experiences.

CSSR-FRG BORDER TALKS HELD 27-28 NOVEMBER

LD282106 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] The seventh session of the border representatives of the governments of the CSSR and the FRG took place in the Cernin Palace in Prague yesterday and today.

The plenipotentiaries discussed questions of the maintenance of present border markers and the events which took place on the joint state borders over the last 6 months. They positively evaluated the work of maintaining the present border markings and discussed the work in the near future. Both sides stated with satisfaction that the proceedings were carried out in a correct manner and efforts were made to solve matters by mutual agreement. The session took place in a matter-of-fact working atmosphere.

TRADE WITH POLAND TO EXPAND 18 PERCENT IN 1985

AU221358 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 Nov 84 p 2

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- A protocol on the exchange of goods and payments for 1985 between the CSSR Government and the Government of the Polish People's Republic was signed in Prague yesterday. According to commitments arising from the document, the exchange of goods between the CSSR and the Polish People's Republic will be approximately 18 percent higher than in 1984, with its turnover totalling 1.9 billion in transferrable rubles. The two sides strove to meet each other's needs to the greatest possible extent while utilizing the partner's delivery potential. On behalf of the CSSR Government, the protocol was signed by Alois Hloch, deputy minister of foreign trade, and on behalf of the Government of the Polish People's Republic by Wladyslaw Gwiazda, deputy minister of foreign trade, who was received the same day by Bohumil Urban, CSSR minister of foreign trade.

HUSAK SENDS GREETINGS, PLEDGES SUPPORT TO PLO

LD282314 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, has sent the PLO a telegram of congratulations on the international day of solidarity with the people of Palestine.

The telegram states that the Czechoslovak people resolutely condemn the expansionist policy of Israel supported by American imperialism and stand fully on the side of the Palestinian people led by their only legal representative, the PLO, in the struggle for fulfillment of the inalienable right of self-determination and creation of their own independent state. It states that a vital condition for success in the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine is the firm unity of the Palestinian movement of opposition and a resulute stand of solidarity by all Arab countries for its just cause. The CPCZ and all people of Czechoslovakia will continue to support the effort for a just solution to the Palestinian question as well as steps for lasting peace in the Near East.

HUSAK, STROUGAL GREET SFRY COUNTERPARTS

LD282340 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, has sent a telegram of congratulations on the SFRY's National Day to Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

The telegram states that in the CSSR we follow with sympathy the efforts with which Yugoslav workers approach the fulfillment of the tasks of the social, economic and socialist development of their homeland. We value the results achieved under the LCY's leadership in building a socialist society since the liberation of the country from fascism. We state with satisfaction that the CPCZ and LCY, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, and the peoples of the two countries are linked by ties of traditional friendship and multifaceted cooperation. We are convinced that these relations will continue to develop successfully and strengthen to the benefit of the people of Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia in the interests of the joint struggle of socialist countries, of all peaceful and progressive people, of averting the threat of nuclear war, and of new success for the cause of peace and progress in the world.

At the close of the telegram Comrade Gustav Husak wished Yugoslav Communists and all people of Yugoslavia much success in the building of socialist society.

Lubomir Strougal, premier of the Federal Government, also sent a telegram of congratulations on the National Day of Yugoslavia, the day of the Republic, to Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY.

HUSAK SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO ALBANIA'S ALIA

LD282308 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of Albania, on the National Day of his country and the 40th anniversary of liberation.

BILAK MEETS DELEGATION OF PRO-MOSCOW SPANISH CP

AU221510 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Yesterday in Prague, Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received a delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (Spain) headed by Fidel Alonso, member of the party's Executive Committee and secretary of its Central Committee. The representatives of the two fraternal parties briefed each other on the situation in the CSSR and Spain, on the activities of the CPCZ and the Communist Party (of Spain), and on the joint endeavors of the two countries' communists to maintain and strengthen world peace and to support the struggle of nations against the aggressive policy of imperialism and for social progress. The talks revealed a full unanimity of views on all questions under discussion. The joint wish was expressed to further develop relations between the two parties, which are based on loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The reception was attended by Radoslav Klein, deputy head of a CPCZ Central Committee department.

'NEW TALKS' NEEDED IN LIGHT OF U.S. DEPLOYMENT

AU281544 East Berlin NATIONAL-ZEITUNG in German 24-25 Nov 84 pp 1-2

[Commentary by Moscow Correspondent Gerhard Zazworka: "New Talks"]

[Text] Once again the USSR has undertaken a constructive step of great importance to check the further expansion of the arms spiral. Here in the Soviet capital, correspondents from all over the world received the news that the USSR and the United States want to begin new negotiations in the field of arms limitation and reduction as a major event.

Memories of 15 years ago are evoked when, on 17 January in Helsinki, Soviet-American negotiations on the limitation of strategic weapons began. At that time it was as today, above all a result of the untiring, principled, but flexible Soviet foreign policy that it was possible following a period of U.S.-inspired tension that the path toward later agreements could finally be embarked upon.

And now? What is the cause of new negotiations? The SALT II Treaty was not ratified because U.S. circles were against it and did not allow any limitation of the intensive U.S. arms buildup. The Geneva negotiations on intermediate-range missiles in Europe and on strategic armaments also failed due to this policy of striving for military superiority. In general, all Soviet-American talks touching the problems of armament limitation and armament reduction were stopped because of the U.S. Finally, leading circles in the United States sabotaged all Soviet initiatives presented in 1984 concerning the reduction or elimination of chemical weapons in Europe and arms in outer space.

The Soviet leadership has always demonstrated that they are in favor of negotiations, if the principles of equality and equal security are guaranteed. But Moscow has always maintained that the Soviet Union will never permit itself to be blackmailed and will never be ready to tolerate attacks on the existing military balance between the United States and the USSR, between NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

The deployment of strategic first-strike weapons in Western Europe which began 1 year ago constitutes a severe burden on the current situation. Under these circumstances a resumption of the Soviet-American negotiations on the intermediate-range missiles in Europe is impossible. In view of the new, dangerous situation created by the United States with the Pershing II and cruise missiles, and also with the development and testing of new space weapons, the necessity developed to begin completely new negotiations and to thus take into account a whole range of questions.

This is not a resumption of the interrupted negotiations on intermediate-range missiles in Europe, the continuation of which would only be possible if the new American missiles are withdrawn from Western Europe, Vladimir Lomeyko, head of the press department of the USSR Foreign Ministry, stressed in a press conference here in Moscow. These are, rather, new negotiations with the aim of achieving mutually acceptable agreements on the entire range of questions concerning nuclear and space weapons. Konstantin Chernenko, Andrey Gromyko, and other leading figures of the USSR have repeatedly demonstrated the readiness of the Soviet Union for equal, honest, and constructive talks with the United States on all questions including the non-militarization of space. In the course of an exchange of views, Vladimir Lomeyko stressed, the parties have arrived at the present results.

Questions of details on the topics and the goals of the new Soviet-American negotiations will be discussed on 7 and 8 January 1985 in Geneva by the foreign ministers of the two states, Andrey Gromyko and George Shultz.

All that remains is the hope that the U.S. Government will be prepared for a constructive effort that is in agreement with its declarations of readiness and that gives hope for later agreements.

HONECKER, PARTY LEADERS REVIEW SED CC SESSION

LD272144 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1448 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] Berlin, 27 Nov (ADN) -- Today Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received Chairman of the Democratic Peasants' Party of Germany Dr. Ernst Mecklenburg, Chairman of the Christian Democratic Union of Germany Gerald Goetting, Chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany Professor Dr Mangred Gerlach, Chairman of the National Democratic Party of Germany Professor Dr Heinrich Homann and President of the National Council of the National Front of the GDR Professor Dr H.C. Lothar Kolditz for a confidential exchange of views on the results of the Ninth SED Central Committee session.

Joint tasks and the contributions of the parties and mass organizations cooperating in the National Front of the GDR toward the preparations for the 11th SED Party Congress were discussed. As Erich Honecker mentioned, with the resolution to convene the 11th party congress in April 1986 in Berlin, our considerations focus on the social development of the GDR up to 1990, indeed up to the threshold of the year 2000. This is in the interest of the secure future of all citizens of our country. Supported by the good results in the 35th year of the GDR, a new stage of creative work in all spheres of social life is commencing.

In the further shaping of advanced socialist society, the highest principle of the party of the working class will continue to be that of doing everything for the welfare and happiness of the people. It will purposefully continue the course of strengthening socialism and preserving peace. In this, the SED has at its side committed alliance partners and fellow fighters in the friendly parties and all social forces working together in the democratic block and the GDR National Front.

The first response to the Ninth SED Central Committee session shows that its decisions meet with the full approval of the citizens of all classes and strata. Of special importnace is the appeal of the trade unions in the socialist competition under the slogan "High performance for the welfare of the people and for peace--onwards to the 11th SED Congress." With its "Ernest Thaelmann appeal", the FDJ has called on the younger generation, with an eye to the future, to strengthen the socialist fatherland through special initiatives. The preparation of the 11th SED Congress will be accompanied by a great public discussion to enable all citizens to participate even more actively in the shaping of social life, submit their proposals, comments, and ideas to the party and state bodies, and work by means of their actions for public welfare and the welfare of their own families.

The 40th anniversary of the victory of the glorious Soviet Army over Hitler fascism, the liberation of the German people from the Nazi barbarism will be an important milestone on the path to the 11th SED Congress. It will never be forgotten that the Soviet Union was the decisive force of the anti-Hitler coalition and made the highest sacrifices in World War II.

In the GDR, where the historic opportunity was utilized and the victorious process of socialism began on German soil in the shape of the first workers' and peasants' state, the working people will erect a worthy monument to the world historic act of liberation by the Soviet people through their achievements.

Referring to international issues, Erich Honecker stressed that the standpoint of the GDR, as the peoples recognize, is characterized by continuity and predictability. In view of the enormous aggravation of the international situation as a result of the policy of confrontation and arms escalation of the most aggressive circles of the United States and NATO, it is now more important than ever to resolutely continue the policy of safeguarding peace. The call of the moment remains to avert the dangers of a nuclear war, effect a return to detente in the face of all opposition, and make the policy of peaceful coexistence the norm of international relations. This is the aim of political dialogue with all forces of reason and realism, whose amalgamation into a worldwide coalition is more than ever needed.

What is important are concrete steps toward arms limitation and disarmament according to the principle of equality and equal security. The proposals by Konstantin Chernenko and the proposals by all countries united in the Warsaw Pact as well as many neutral and nonaligned states are thoroughly suited to dispel the dark clouds hanging over mankind. It is to be welcomed that the meeting planned for 7 and 8 January 1985 in Geneva between USSR and U.S. Foreign Ministers Andrey Gromyko and George Shultz is aimed at reaching mutually acceptable agreements on the whole complex of questions affecting nuclear and space weapons.

Undoubtedly, a hard, tireless struggle is still required to achieve a change for the better in the international arena. The GDR will always be found among those who actively and constructively help to bring about that change. We know that this is in agreement with the vital interests of all peoples.

The GDR will continue in future to do everything to ensure that war will never again emanate from German soil. In this, we do not overlook the fact that as a result of the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles the Bonn government has assumed great responsibility. More weapons cannot create more security. They are only detrimental to the development of relations with the socialist countries, including the GDR. In the FRG then, whoever hawks slogans of the "existence of the German reich within the borders of 1937" shows merely that he is incapable of learning from history and is trying to revive plans that have long since failed. Relations between the two sovereign and independent German states are governed solely by the European framework of treaties, which includes the Basic Treaty between the GDR and the FRG. [Sentence indistinct]

Our actions will also center on the consistent continuation of the course of the main task, the unity of economic and social policy, in the next 5-year plan period to effect a further stable development of the GDR. The conclusions required for this were drawn up by the Ninth SED Central Committee. The aim is to lend a comprehensive character to socialist intensification and thus guarantee the preconditions for the further high growth in performance of the GDR economy and is, based on this, the development of social policy, the continual improvement of the citizens' working and living conditions. The key question in this is increasing labor productivity and the consistent realization of our economic strategy in all spheres.

Erich Honecker expressed great regard for the productive work of the friendly parties. Their political and intellectual traditions, their social experiences, belong indisputably to the present and future of our socialist state. They are also brought to bear in trusting cooperation in the GDR National Front, which develops in such a broad and productive way in the interests of all citizens.

The chairmen of the friendly parties and the president of the National Front noted in agreement that the GDR is approaching, in the 11th SEC Congress, an event that will be of decisive significance for further development. They will contribute toward making the preparation of this social event a matter for all citizens. The members of their parties and the National Front committees of the GDR received with satisfaction Erich Honecker's words at the ninth session of the Central Committee on the high status of the SED's alliance policy in the mastery of future tasks. This is seen above all as an obligation to further raise their contribution to the policy of the party of the working class, which is aimed at socialism and peace. All citizens benefit from this.

During the exchange of views the participants in the talk reported on new invitiatives by parties and the National Council of the GDR National Front. Dr Ernest Mecklenburg referred to the determination of his party's members to make the results achieved in 1984 in crop and livestock production the starting point and yardstick for furtherwork in the comprehensive strengthening of the GDR. Gerald Goetting stressed the cooperation based on equal rights of all citizens, regardless of social background, ideology or religion, for the welfare of the whole people. The social consequences of Christian ethics demand that the members of his party devote all their abilities to the further blossoming and flourishing of their socialist fatherland. Prof Manfred Gerlach said the foremost task of his party's members is to work actively and with personal commitment to the solution of joint tasks. This is served in particular by the party initiative of the Liberal-Democrats entitled "Alliance contribution to economic growth."

Prof Heinrich Homann said that making a personal contribution to the strengthening of the GDR and thus at the same time to the preservation of peace has become the foremost concern of his party's members. This is shown in the "plan initiative" set in motion for craftsmen and traders, which taps considerable reserves for the supply of citizens.

President of the National Council of the National Front of the GDR Prof Lothar Kolditz underlined the continuation of the political debate with all citizens, particularly in housing associations and families, and the promotion of intellectual and cultural life in towns and communities. The main emphasis of the work of the socialist popular movement is to purposefully maintain and expand housing and social facilities in the competition "Beautify our towns and communities -- join in," make the housing environment more pleasant, obtain secondary raw materials, and support socialist agriculture and forestry.

The talk was attended by Joachim Herrmann, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Waldemar Pilz, department head of the SED Central Committee.

FISCHER URGES 'MESH OF COOPERATION' FOR TWO BLOCS

AU271600 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24-25 Nov p 7

["From" the "discussion statement" by Oskar Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs, at the Ninth SED Central Committee session on 22-23 November in East Berlin]

[Text] Dear comrades, on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the founding of our state, we took stock of our achievements and mapped out new tasks. The report that was presented by Comrade Erich Honecker, and with which I concur, provides a precise and comprehensive analysis. It graphically shows that this successful development is steadily continuing, and what form it is taking.

In foreign policy as well, we can demonstrate good results. At its seventh plenum, the party unequivocally stated its position following the deployment of U.S. missiles, which has changed the international situation. The course taken by the party, a course that is supported by the entire nation, has proved to be realistic.

This course is aimed at comprehensively strengthening our fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, preserving the rough military-strategic equilibrium, and safeguarding the defense capability of socialism. This is attested to by the meetings of Comrade Erich Honecker with the general secretaries of the communist parties of our fraternal states.

By securing strategic parity, we are living up to Lenin's belief that a revolution is worthy of that name only if it is capable of defending itself. That is why the necessary military countermeasures have been taken on our territory, in coordination with the Soviet Union.

This course opens up new possibilities for a resuscitation of political detente and for steps towards limiting armament and eventual disarmament.

It is thus an active policy. It is more important today than ever before to mobilize and unite all forces against the U.S. missiles and the nuclear danger. This struggle is a complex one.

Meetings at the Highest Level Have a Lasting Impact

The experience of World War II and the anti-Hitler coalition has taught us that the fundamental atithesis between the socialist and capitalist states does not rule out their common interest in peace, and that conflicts must be managed regardless of all, even ideological, antagonisms in preference to taking up arms. This is true with all due consistency today, when we know what the consequences a nuclear war would be. This was the message of the seventh plenum which was confirmed by the eight session of the SED Central Committee.

The Politburo report points out the multifaceted activities designed to improve the international situation. These activities contribute to bringing together the forces of realism, reason, and good will.

Among these activities special significance is given to the meetings of Comrade Erich Honecker with the heads of states and governments of Western states. I am thinking of Pierre Elliot Trudeau, Olof Palme, Andreas Papandreou, Bettino Craxi, Mauno Koivisto, and Fred Sinowatz. These meetings have enriched the bilateral relations between the GDR and those countries and, naturally, have given them a new impetus.

The importance of these meetings goes far beyond the bilateral framework. They have made possible a dialogue about problems that stir mankind. They have provided an opportunity to give a detailed elucidation of the socialist policy of peace, of the proposals put forward by the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. They have made it clear that peaceful coexistence must be more than the mere absence of war and confrontation.

Coexistence must stabilize peace through a close mesh of political, economic, scientific, and cultural cooperation. The more all-encompassing the mesh of these relations becomes, the greater will be the partner's interest in practicing peaceful coexistence.

Economic relations benefit us, just as they benefit our partners. They objectively reinforce the material foundations of peace. Lenin pointed this out when he said: "We must engage in trade and they must engage in trade. We want this trade to benefit us and they, too, want it to yield benefits for them."

The Politburo report explains how we go about foreign trade with the nonsocialist world. Comrade Schuerer also spoke about this in explaining the national economic plan for 1985. Cooperation in the scientific-cultural field provides manifold opportunities, opportunities that have been far from exhausted.

Meetings at the highest level have a lasting impact. This has been accomplished because one thing is shared by everyone, the concern for peace and the readiness and will to work for its preservation. This has been supplemented by mutual respect and strict regard for sovereignty, including regard for membership in different alliances. Such an approach is in keeping with the principles of peaceful coexistence.

The policy enacted by our party and, consequently, by our state in shaping our relations with other states as well as in working for securing peace has acquitted itself well even under the extremely complex, frequently changing conditions of international struggle.

"The GDR," the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government stressed in their telegram of greetings on the 35th anniversary [of the GDR's founding], "is making a distinguished contribution to the comprehensive reinforcement of the Warsaw Pact and to the further intensification of socialist economic integration. Together with the other fraternal countries, the GDR wages a persistent struggle against the lunatic plans of the aggressive circles of the United States and NATO to cast the world into the abyss of a nuclear war, for transforming Europe into a continent of peaceful, good-neighborly cooperation, and for the defense of the right of nations to a free and independent existence. Owing to this policy, the GDR has deservedly earned prestige in the world."

Our country is a state that is recognized today in the East, in the West, in the North, and in the South, a state that is respected for its reliable policy of peace. Its international authority is a product of its internal political stability, economic performance, and secured defense capability.

peace and international security can only be safeguarded in our era through the peaceful coexistence of both social systems. Lenin explained this objective necessity by the objective nature of world economic relations. Just as for the party of Lenin, for our party, too, the struggle for peaceful coexistence and outlawing war as a means of international policy was not, and is not, a question of tactics. It is, rather, the socialist strategy of defending peace.

Just as the party of Lenin had not renounced this policy even in the face of imperialist intervention and aggression, but strove for peace and disarmament by presenting ever new initiatives, as was the case in Genoa in 1922 or in Tehran and Yalta 20 years later, our party, too, never has let itself be dissuaded from its quest for peace, neither by imperialist political blockade, nor by economic pressure or revanchist blackmail. this will continue to be the case in future.

The Words of Marx Come to Mind

The development and the existence of nuclear mass destruction weapons, as well as the imperialist policy of confrontation and intensive armament, have made peaceful coexistence the sole peaceful alternative for securing the survival of the human race.

In the nuclear age, international security cannot be ensured within the national framework, let alone at the expense of others. In the seventies, this knowledge began to gain ground even in the imperialist states.

The agreements between the Soviet Union and the United States are based on this recognition. And terms such as "security partnership" or "shared responsibility" reflect an objective necessity.

However, it is essential that both partners, as is expressed in these terms, act accordingly. Yet the most aggressive circles of imperialism have abandoned this course and have returned to the old concept of rivalry and deterrence, which is the driving force of the arms race. This concept, which is sometimes embellished with peace slogans, brings to mind the words of Karl Marx, who once said: "Of all the dogmas of the bigoted politics of these days, none has done more harm than the one which claims that, in order to have peace, it is necessary to prepare for war." It is this dangerous demagoguery and policy that is the target of the worldwide peace movement. Meanwhile, this movement has reached all the main countries of imperialism with its mighty actions, and has not subsided even after the deployment of the U.S. first-strike missiles.

The course of the most aggressive circles of imperialism overshadows all regions in the world, complicating the peaceful solution to problems in southern African and the Middle East.

The current demonstrations of military strength vis-a-vis Nicaragua alarm and enrage the world public. Opposition to this sort of policy is growing worldwide, reaching deep into the government circles of imperialist powers themselves. It is by no means just the consideration of potential votes that urgently warns leading politicians, although this, too, certainly plays its role. It also shows their realistic assessment of the dangers arising from this for world peace.

It Is To Be Hoped That, This Time, the United States Seriously Takes Up the USSR's Offer

In defiance of this policy of confronation pursued by the United States and NATO, the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community have repeatedly put forward proposals for disarmament and, hence, for the reinforcement of peace. They have done so in the Prague Declaration, in the proclamation of the highest representatives of the socialist states in Moscow, and in the Moscow Declaration of the CEMA member-countries this past June.

Yesterday, Comrade Erich Honecker sooke about the latest signals of Comrade Konstantin Chernenko and expressed the hope that they will be positively received. The simultaneous announcement of the Soviet Union and the United States about a meeting between the two foreign ministers, Andrey Gromyko and George Shultz, planned for January to determine the topics and the goals of new comprehensive disarmament negotiations can only be welcomed. It is to be hoped that, this time, the Reagan administration will seriously take up the readiness of the Soviet Union and that effective disarmament negotiations will be held with a view to securing world peace.

The forthcoming meeting in Berlin of the Commitee of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Warsaw Pact States will surely make a statement to the same effect.

Next year's jubilee, the 40th anniversary of the liberation from fascism, the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Warsaw Pact, the 40 years of the existence of the United Nations, as well as the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act, are additional highlights in our struggle for bringing about an improvement of the international situation.

The imperialist policy of "roll-back" as practiced in the fifties and sixties failed. All the less will imperialism succeed today in regaining military supremacy over socialism and, thereby, diktat over the life of nations.

The strength of socialism and the broad, worldwide alliance of all forces of peace provide a guarantee of this. Alongside the Soviet Union, the main peace power, the GDR will make its contribution to this as a reliable partner in the Warsaw Pact alliance. It is with this goal that we approach, with optimism and energy, the preparation of the 11th SED Congress.

KROLIKOWSKI, FRENCH OFFICIAL DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD281453 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1305 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Berlin, 28 Nov (ADN) -- The high level of political, economic, and cultural relations between the GDR and France is a marked expression of the successful cooperation between states of differing social orders according to the principle of peaceful coexistence. This was stated by Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Yvon Gattaz, president ofthe National Council of French Employers [CNPF], in a talks today in Berlin.

Both sides agreed that preserving peace and preventing a nuclear inferno are the main concerns of mankind. That is why the agreement to resume talks between the USSR and the United States in Geneva is expressly welcomed.

Werner Krolikowski and Yvon Gattaz emphasized that the economic potential of both countries and the corresponding readiness of their governments form a good basis for developing mutually favorable economic relations, which at the same time contribute to detente and international understanding.

The French guest praised the high scientific-technological and economic level of the GDR national economy. He stressed the intention of the French employers' federation and its member firms to pay increased intention to the development of cooperation with GDR enterprises in the coming years through specific activities. The bilateral talks between the presidents and general directors of French firms and the general directors of combines and foreign trade enterprises in the GDR, which are taking place in Berlin at the same time, are an expression of this.

COMMISSION DISCUSSES COOPERATION WITH NICARAGUA

Schuerer Holds Talks with Ruiz

LD262318 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1806 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Berlin, 26 Nov (ADN) -- Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, GDR vice premier, and chairman of the State Planning Commission, and Henry Ruiz, member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSNL] National Directorate, minister for planning of Nicaragua, and commander of the revolution, today discussed deepening economic relations between the GDR and Nicaragua. Ruiz is visiting Berlin for the current meeting of the GDR-Niaraguan intergovernmental commission.

Schuerer briefed him on the gestures of solidarity from people in all walks of life in the GDR in view of the aggressive policy pursued by U.S. imperialism against Nicaragua. He affirmed the position of the GDR party leadership and government that problems in the region must be solved by peaceful negotiations.

Ruiz described the many gestures of close and fraternal friendship from the GDR as evidence of internationalist solidarity. The attitude adopted by the GDR and other countries of the socialist community provide effective support for the people of Nicaragua who, in the present tense situation, are making every effort to increase production and strengthen their defense capacity.

Memorandum Signed

LD282347 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1904 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Berlin, 28 Nov (ADN) -- At the end of the fourth meeting of the GDR-Nicaragua intergovernmental commission, the deputy foreign trade ministers of the two countries, Welhelm Bastian and Bernardo Chamorro, signed a memorandum in Berlin today. It contains measures for economic and scientific-technological cooperation in 1985 and later years. The GDR will supply Nicaragua with pharmaceuticals, plant protection agents, fertilizers, vehicles, construction and road building machines, and equipment for education and public health.

Henry Ruiz, member of the FSNL National Directorate, minister for planning of Nicaragua, and commander of the revolution, took part in the signing ceremony. On the same day Ruiz had a friendly talk with GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle about economic cooperation.

WEISS RECEIVES SRV COUNTERPART FOR ECONOMIC TALKS

AU211119 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Nov 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 19 November Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Tran Quynh, deputy chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers.

The partners in the talk, chairmen of their respective countries' section of the GDR-SRV economic committee, conducted an exchange of views on the implementation of economic agreements and the measures laid down for that purpose at the 12th meeting of the committee in April of this year. They praised the achievements of the economic and scientific-technological cooperation achieved so far as an efficient contribution to implementing the agreements made between Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

This concerns in particular the development of production cooperation in the field of light industry and the participation of the GDR in projects for the production and processing of agricultural products. Proceeding from the CEMA economic summit meeting in Moscow and the 39th meeting of CEMA in Havana, they spoke out in favor of expanding cooperation to their mutual benefit.

Tran Quynh conveyed the thanks of the SRV party and state leadership for the efficient support that the GDR is granting the Vietnamese people in a manifold way.

The talk, which was conducted in a cordial atmosphere, was attended by Guenter Jury, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission, and Tran Hoai Nam, SRV ambassador to the GDR.

SCHUERER MEETS IRAQI DEPUTY PLANNING MINISTER

AU211141 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Nov 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 19 November Gerhard Schuerer, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the GDR Planning Commission, received Hilal 'Abud Taqi, deputy minister of planning of the Republic of Iraq, for a friendly talk on further deepening the economic and scientific-technological relations between the GDR and the Republic of Iraq. The guest studied the management and planning of the national economy in the GDR. Gerhard Schuerer and Hilal 'Abud Taqi agreed that cooperation between the two countries is developing well and can be further expanded. They stressed that equal and mutually beneficial relations are not only in the interest of both partners but are an essential element for the improvement of the international climate, especially in view of the aggravated situation in the world.

In the course of the talk Gerhard Schuerer discussed the economic strategy of the SED for the eighties, reported on the successful development of the GDR in the 35th year of its existence, and praised the great efforts of the working people in the socialist competition.

Hilal 'Abud Taqi expressed the conviction that the visit in the GDR was very instructive and productive for him and his delegation. Both sides reaffirmed that the joint GDR-Iraqi Planning Committee can continue to make an active contribution to cooperation in economy, science, and technology, particularly of the planning organs. The talk was attended by Dieter Albrecht, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission.

During its stay the Iraqi delegation visited the Robotron Dresden and the Berlin automation equipment construction combines and the Wartenberg LPG and conducted talks with prominent figures in GDR economic life.

NIER HOLDS TALKS WITH SWISS COUNTERPART IN BERN

LD272249 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1619 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] Bern, 27 Nov (ADN) -- GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier and Pierre Aubert, head of the Department of Foreign Affairs and vice president of the Swiss Confederation, praised the level of relations between the GDR and Switzerland during a talk in Bern today. They spoke in favor of continuing political dialogue and developing further mutually advantageous relations on the basis of the Helsinki Final Act.

The two politicians agreed that in view of the alarming international situation it was necessary to give priority to joint interests in security and peaceful cooperation and make a growing contribution to the maintenance and strengthening of peace. They welcomed the fact that talks have resumed between the USSR and United States in order to determine the subject and aim of new comprehensive disarmament negotiations. Kurt Nier stressed the GDR's readiness to extend cooperation with all forces aiming for understanding. The GDR will do everything in its power to prevent a war from ever again emanating from German soil. The deputy GDR foreign minister is in Bern for political consultations at the invitation of Edouardo Brunner, state secretary of the Foreign Affairs Department.

MARJAI HOLDS TALKS IN EGYPT; MEMORANDUM SIGNED

LD282241 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Jozsef Marjai has held talks in Cairo on the development of Hungarian-Egyptian economic cooperation. The deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers held talks with Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and with several members of the Egyptian Government. He also met separately the foreign minister and the secretary of state for foreign affairs. As a result of the economic talks Jozsef Marjai and Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Mustafa al-Sa'id Ibrahim signed a memorandum.

MSZMP FIGURES ATTEND SFRY NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

LD282011 Budapest MTI in English 1718 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Budapest, November 28 (MTI) -- Milovan Zidar, ambassador of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to Hungary, gave a reception on the occasion of Yugoslavia's national day in his residence Wednesday.

Present were Mihaly Korom, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee; Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP CC; Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; Janos Peter, president of the National Assembly [as received]; Istvan Hetenyi, minister of finance; Zoltan Juhar, minister of internal trade; Laszlo Kapolyi, minister of industry; Lajos Urban, minister of transport; Geza Kotai, deputy head of HSWP CC's department; Istvan Roska, deputy foreign minister, and other representatives of Hungary's political, social, economic and cultural life. Heads and members of diplomatic missions in Budapest were also present.

PEACE COUNCIL OFFICIAL ASSESSES DPRK VISIT

LD271219 Budapest MTI in English 1042 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] Budapest, November 27 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Hungarian Peace Council, headed by Istvan Fodor, secretary of the Peace Council [title as received], visited the Demoratic People's Republic of Korea on the invitation of the Korean National Peace Committee. Summing up the experiences of the visit, Istvan Fodor said in an interview with MTI: "Cooperation between the Hungarian and the Korean peace movement looks back on a past of several decades and this visit fitted into the system of increasingly lively contacts." At talks, the leading officials of the Korean peace movement, headed by President Chong Tu-Hwan, expressed their thanks for the series of events of the Korean Solidarity Month, held each year in Hungary. At these rallies, Hungarian civilians assured their solidarity to the much suffered Korean people and took a stand for easing the dangerous situation which has developed in the region. "The representatives of the Korean peace movement informed the Hungarian peace movement delegation that the United States currently stations some 40,000 soldiers in South Korea, and has accumulated considerable amounts of weapons, including nuclear ones, in the country. They endanger not only the peace of the Korean peninsula, but of all humanity with the recurring demonstrative and provocative manoeuvres. The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea initiated talks with South Korea this January about ways of easing tension that has developed in the region, and it also urged to place the issue of peaceful reunification on the agenda.

"Their proposal was to unite the two parts of the country in a peaceful way. The step of the DPR of Korea for sending relief consignments to assist the flood victims in South Korea was favourably received throughout the world. Promising talks have begun between the two countries, which are to continue with discussions of economic and humanitarian issues in the future", said the secretary of the Hungarian Peace Council.

SERIES ON ECONOMIC MACROMANAGEMENT CONTINUES

Part V.

AU281535 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 14 Nov 84 p 7

[Interview given by Dr Jozsef Tar, head of department at the National Planning Office, to Krisztof G. Kocsis: "Investment -- The Enterprises' Decisionmaking Rights Will Increase -- The Autonomy of Financing" in the series: "The Further Development of the Economic Macromanagement System (V.)"; date not given; first two paragraphs are MAGYAR HIRLAP introduction]

[Text] Business success or ugly failure? No matter how we look at it this is the key issue of an enterprise's life. Guaranteeing success is the well-chosen investment goal, along with efficiently utilizing the investment, but it is also the area in which it is easiest to make an error. Maneuvering among the ups and downs of the investment policy of the past years, the enterprise managers could hardly feel that they had a firm control of the rudder in this fundamental issue, or that the ship was finally moving in the direction they were trying to steer it. Thus the most important lesson to be learned from experience is that the achievement of the main goals of economic policy can be efficiently aided only by an investment system that makes it possible to consistently separate the decisions made by the central management organs from those of the units pursuing an economic activity. The Council of Ministers decided among other things, at its 25 October session to modernize the investment decision system. We asked Dr Jozsef Tar, head of department in the National Planning Office, about the new aspects of the regulation:

[Tar] The development-investment policy for the period 1985-90 accurately reflects the economic policy tasks of the coming years: reorganization and modernization of the production structure and improvement of competitiveness. It is almost a given that there is a need for a more flexible adjustment to market condicions in marketing, and for a considerable increase of the economy's income-producing capacity. In this connection it will not be the capital-intensive developments with a relatively slow rate of return which involve considerable macrostructural changes and at the same time carry great risks that will be at the center of the investment policy conception of the coming years. Rather, the small and medium-size investments aiming at intensive use of modern technology will become the main tool of the structural reorganization. All this will involve an increase in the enterprises' independence and responsibility, and more opportunity to take risks by those pursuing an economic activity. It is a fundamental organizational principle that decisions should be made only where we have the domestic and international information necessary to ensure the most efficient utilization of the investment, and, where those involved are able to meet the responsibility involved in the decision.

Business Venture

According to this conception, the investment decision system adopted by the Council of Ministers and valid as of 1 January 1985 ensures the leading role of the state in the most important development issues of an economic-strategic nature.

It also makes possible the central and local decisionmaking freedom connected with the communal tasks of the state, but it does not allow interference in all those investments where the obligation and responsibility for risk-taking rests with the units pursuing an economic activity.

[Kocsis] All this demands a new spirit of investment financing, too.

[Tar] The decisionmakers must ensure the necessary financial resources for planning and implementation. Taking this into consideration there is a need to ensure the autonomy of financing, that is, we must make sure that the organ possessing the resources for investment -- the state, the bank, the enterprises, the cooperative, or other units -- can dispose independently of its financial means. The entity having the money decides with complete freedom and responsibility on the extent and the conditions of his participation in the financing of a given development project, and the one carrying out the investment, aware of these conditions, may decide independently on the fate of his planned development project.

In addition, the legal and economic regulation will ensure a broader framework for the efficient utilization of investments in the future. These must become business ventures in the strict sense of the word, that is, the investor's decisions should weigh every element of the risk and responsibility. On the other hand, the regulation must also ensure that the planning and use of a given investment is decided by means of open tenders and competitive bidding.

In the Course of Transformation

[Kocsis] Up till now we have spoken about the modification of the investment decision system in general. The requirements you have mentioned will also have to bring about numerous practical changes.

[Tar] Of course. Thus, for instance, there is need to modernize the planning, accounting, and supervision methods concerning the investments by the people's economy, and there is a need to create a banking system capable of financing the business ventures, and there is also need to improve the market offer of the investment assets. In accordance with this, the regulations coming into force as of the beginning of the next year, which are much clearer than the previous ones, mention four main investment categories in the practice of decisionmaking and the systems of formulating plans and plan fulfillment. Breaking down these strata from top to bottom, the central decisions are at the top, then come the council decisions followed by the enterprise decisions, and finally the population decisions.

Among the areas for central decisions are the major investments, the targeted investments and others. In the first of these categories are the development projects of national importance such as the mining industry, the electric power industry, and the infrastructure. They require that responsibility be taken at government level, and their preparation requires firm state (domestic and international) coordination. This involves such great capital investments that the role of the budget is considerable. In these cases the decision is made in two phases, first approval of the development goal and then approval of the investment proposal.

The targeted investments include development projects of outstanding importance from the people's economy viewpoint. They cover large areas, and are projects of an infrastructural nature which require intensive state coordination in the course of their preparation. The technological-economic tasks of the nine target programs are determined by the National Planning Committee by approving the comprehensive investment proposal for 5 years. Within the target programs, however, the competent ministers and leaders of organs having a national sphere of authority decide on planning and implementation.

Some clearly communal investments that do not fit into the previous two categories will be carried out as central investments. Here, the people's economy plan specifies only the size of the financial means available and the investment decision will be the right of the appointed organizations.

[Kocsis] The council investment, as a result of the modification of the system of contributions to area development, has found itself in the center of attention.

[Tar] The new regulation adopted by the Council of Ministers considerably increases the freedom for local decisions also in determining the goals of the council investments. It therefore increases the council's independence, and thus, of course, also its responsibility. On the other hand, in the interest of developing democracy in residential areas, it has to be ensured that the small communities can genuinely participate. in the decisions concerning infrastructural development directly affecting them, while on the other, if the councils wish to rely to a greater extent on the material strength of the population themselves with the investments, it is necessary to create the conditions for the population to be able to decide what to spend their money for. Technically this means that, where it is possible, the families concerned must be consulted prior to the decision. This however is practical only in small settlements. In larger settlements, this task, following the gathering of the population's proposals, is handled in a council meeting. The executive committees of the municipal and county councils and their special agencies can decide only on the investments where no adequate survey of the population can be expected.

Democratically

We have already talked about the changes in the practice of enterprise investments. The essence of change is that the state will in the future participate only indirectly in the sphere of competition and the shaping of development processes by shaping economic conditions. It is true that the state can nevertheless provide financial support or discounts -- with stipulation of requirements -- to the units pursuing an economic activity which intend to invest, but it does not take upon itself the decision-making and the subsequent risks connected with the implementation of certain development projects.

Finally, at the bottom of the pyramid, the population's own investments, and the development projects based on the decision of the families, presumably, are decisively connected with the setting up of a home. In the course of the planning of the people's economy, however, we have to increasingly take into account the investment activities connected with broadening household farming and with strengthening small ventures.

[Kocsis] The investment policy conception of the coming plan period can contribute efficiently to attaining economic policy goals only if we succeed in ensuring that investments are utilized within the planned deadline and within the framework of the budget allocations. Atpresent, however, there are 5-6,000 investment projects underway simultaneously, and although the start in some outstanding cases is done according to plan, there is not enough spiritual or physical capacity for the smooth utilization of the majority of the investments.

[Tar] The investments will continue to be utilized according to the extent of the organization of the machine industry, the building industry and of intellectual work in general. Among the numerous people involved in the various development projects, almost all of them are still today guilty of to a lesser or a greater extent, and the mistakes appear after all as a sum total. However, just as the economic macromanagement system develops on all levels, so will the conditions for investments improve.

Part VI.

AU201505 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 17 Nov 84 p 6

[Interview with Laszlo Body, executive director of the Hungarian National Bank, by Maria Lakatosi. "The Banker of the Banks -- New Viewpoints in Credit Policy -- The Law of Mortgage Is Modified" in the series: "The Further Development of the Economic Macromanagement System (VI.)"; time and place not given; first paragraph is MAGYAR HIRLAP's introduction]

[Text] Two weeks ago the Council of Ministers adopted the new regulation concerning money circulation and bank loans, which has replaced the regulation in force since 1967. We asked Dr Laszlo Body, the executive director of the Hungarian National Bank, about the changes and the aim of the regulation.

[Lakatos] The ruling of the Council of Ministers decided on seemingly slight, uninteresting financial issues and technical problems: for instance, on who can administer the bank accounts of the budget organs, of the enterprises, and of private persons. Why is this so important?

[Body] Administration of accounts is the most natural and most fundamental link between the bank and the customer. In the course of this the partners get to know each other. Therefore, enterprises turn to the bank where their account is administered for bank loans, that is, to the financial institution with which they have daily contact. Therefore this technical question has an extremely important connection with credit relations. The new regulation reflects our efforts to make sure that the central bank is the banker of the state and of the banks. At the same time it also provides possibilities and a framework for expanding bank accounts and primarily credit relations, and for increasing the role of financial institutions outside the Hungarian National Bank. The Hungarian National Bank will administer the bank accounts of the state, the banks, the specialized financial institutions, the insurance companies, and other institutions engaged in financial activity and financial funds with exclusive rights....

On a Business Basis

[Lakatos] You have also mentioned institutions that do not yet exist....

[Body] The new regulation recognizes the changes that have been taking place and deals with entreprenurial funds that have emerged under various names as part of the financial institutional system. In addition to this, the regulation provides the opportunity for the financial institutions that will come into being in the near or more distant future to start their activity in a framework determined in advance. Soon the number of financial institutions, for instance, will grow with the emergence of specialized development institutions. These will have limited rights of account accumulation and credit supply and will be allowed to finance certain types of business ventures. However, a condition of this type of development of the banking system is guidance and supervision by the issuing bank; this right is also exercised by the central banks of the developed countries. In order to exercise this right, it must be possible for the issuing bank to inspect the activity of the commerical financial institutions. However, in addition to the inspection, a big role is played by strengthening the business character of credit-granting. Division of the legal sphere of credit-granting based on the principle of specialization will cease: for instance, that corporations can have their accounts administered solely at the Hungarian National Bank while private citizens can have them administered solely at the National Savings Bank.

Although the general regulation still stipulates this as a principle, it also provides opportunities for modification because it states that other financial institutions can also administer accounts, according to their authorization. The small enterprises and small cooperatives will be given the opportunity to choose.

In What Order?

[Lakatos] The decentralization of the administration of accounts can really bring about change if the granting of credit also changes; the monopoly held by the Hungarian National Bank will cease and it will not decide alone on the overwhelming majority of bank loans affecting the enterprises' life.

[Body] Although in practice the monopoly is already nonexistent, beginning with next year the sphere of authority on credit-granting -- I suppose this is what you meant -- will no longer be rigidly determined by high-level regulation. From now on credit will be granted to the owners of accounts generally by the financial institutions administering their accounts; but this is only a general organizational principle. It is possible to turn to for loans to other financial institutions or legal bodies conducting such activity if they have authorization for the type of credit-granting. The sphere of authority of certain financial institutions will be decided upon in the deed of foundation. But I think that it is clearly discernible from this regulation frame that the regulation leaves a wide area open for the changes that will take place in the coming years, for the decentralization of credit-granting activity. We have been witnessing this for years, even if in a narrow framework, as the different financial funds conducting banking activity were formed one after the other. In the future, the detailed conditions for credit-granting will not be determined by the government's credit policy guidelines, either, since it is not necessary to stipulate everything for a bank operating on business principles. A request appears as good or bad business to a bank, and this will adequately determine the decision. Here, however, we must in any case take into account two circumstances. First, the credit policy places certain goals in the forefront of implementing the economic policy, it provides advantages for the implementing of these goals, and it excludes others from among the credit goals. Second, the president of the Hungarian National Bank is responsible for the assertion of the credit policy to the other financial institutions, and thus he determines certain conditions of credit-granting (expiration, interest, and financing conditions) and influences the activity of the financial institutions by means of various stipulations.

[Lakatos] Can enterprises, too, grant each other loans from 1985 on?

[Body] In previous years regulations allowed loans granted from development funds. Next year this kind of credit-granting will also receive wider scope for maneuver; this will be made possible by the modified law concerning state financial matters. So, one enterprise can give money to the other in the form of commercial loans for a maximum period of 1 year. The two sides agree freely on the interest to be paid. In practice, this is a commercial credit that can be refinanced by the bank. This scheme, in addition to several other favorable effects, will perhaps aid the banks in diminishing the ever increasing lines at the bank.

[Lakatos] The lasting economic and financial difficulties of several large enterprises have brought the smaller firms into a difficult situation in recent years. They have become temporarily insolvent and can not practically dispose of their own money. The Hungarian National Bank automatically fulfills the obligations in the order of their arrival. Will this mechanism remain in force, unchanged?

[Body] The order of obligations will be unchanged at the banks, but, and this is an extremely important change, if there is not enough cover in the account for fulfilling every obligation, the enterprises themselves will be able to decide in what order they will pay their creditors. Of course, the obligations to the state and the banks must be fulfilled first, but then the enterprise can weigh which partner is more important. In this way we would also like to strenghten the market position of the buyers within the framework of financial regulations. Earlier, the enterprises were in a defenseless position in collecting their debts, and from other points of view, too. The bank possessed a so-called automatic law of mortgage, and it could settle the debt from the enterprise account without a court decision. Now this right is the exclusive legal prerogative of the Hungarian National Bank as an issuing bank.

[Lakatos] What changes will the new regulations bring in the activity of the banks and the financial institutions? How does all this affect the activity of the National Bank?

[Body] Business viewpoints will come into the forefront in the activity of the banks and financial institutions. But in addition to this, the role of central supervision over credit-granting and the flow of capital by the issuing bank will be strengthened. The regulations have created conditions for a slow reorganization. The activity of the Hungarian National Bank will change with the strengthening of its function as the issuing bank. We will not only carry out the guiding principles of the credit policy. With our particular financial means we must take care that the whole monetary sphere is operating in the interest of the central goals.

NATIONAL BANK PRESIDENT TIMAR ON ECONOMY

LD290017 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 2030 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Interview with Matyas Timar, president of the National Bank, at his home, by unidentified correspondent; date not specified]

[Excerpt] [Question] If a person hears the name of Matyas Timar and he remembers the past years and decades, then he knows that you were one of the originators and planners of the economic reform, that you belonged to the team that launched it about 20 years ago. Your first work in this affair was in 1964, if I remember correctly.

[Timar] Yes.

[Question] It is distant, but it is also somewhat near for making a final judgement. If you think back on this period of the past 15-20 years, what feelings do you have now?

[Timar] I believe that the reform is not only of economic significance. The reform has had a large role in all of Hungarian society.

In fact, these thoughts emerged a good deal previous to that in the writing of various authors. In the years after 1956, the leadership was preoccupied with other things. The consolidation and then the beginning, the formation of the entire producers' cooperative movement delayed comprehensive measures a little, although from 1957 various measures occurred in the price system and profit-sharing system. Then, around 1964 a party program for working out a comprehensive reform got underway. I dealt primarily with the financial sections.

I have the talk now too which I gave in front of a number of financial leaders, cadres, in 1964, I think, in our holiday-house on (Nanasi) Road, in the bank's vacation-house. I then worked in the Ministry of Finance. There I stated my own ideas, as well as what was not clear and on what needed to be worked on. Then, the work lasted roughly 4 years until we introduced it on 1 January 1968.

I think that the initiative, the material incentive, the independent thought, decentralization -- these things are closely connected with the reform, and this started even earlier regarding agriculture. My opinion is that, in fact, we ultimately started off on a good path in 1968. We knew that there were a number of compromises stitched into the reform. The idea was that we would settle this at another stage, in some years' time.

Then, as a consequence of the interference of various events, political and economic events, this second step did not materialize. If your question is meant to ask how it developed historically, then to be sure, from the beginning of the seventies, there was a certain stagnation in the further development of the economic management system. This again was given higher priority and a livelier impetus from 1979 on. Then, however, the international political, economic and financial relations were not so favorable so it was necessary to subordinate certain things to the balance policy, and for this reason, in many respects the measures were not consistent.

Now, as is known, a resolution was again reached last year, or rather, in the final form, in the spring of this year, that it must be further developed. I interpret this such that, even if it does not entirely follow the logic of the system, since compromise solutions have been reached now too in various spheres -- it is an important further development of what exists.

[Question] In the difficult years you mentioned, in the second half of the seventies, the National Bank had no small role in our remaining on our feet. We constantly read that (?you) and others travelled and flew here and there. What did this work mean then?

[Timar] The first oil price explosion was in 1973-74. That is generally known. As importers of raw materials and oil, it affected us deeply. It also is known that the reaction was delayed, unfortunately, for 4-5 years. It was in fact, the resolutions of 1978 which counteracted this. That is my favorite expression because in a speech of mine in 1974 I used the expression several times that we had not counteracted the raw materials price explosion of 1973-74, and this bad Hungarian expression remained in the minds of many people. I have something to refer to -- I said it then.

In those years, since the reaction was delayed, the number of debts increased. We were not all pleased at this, and in very many cases we called attention orally and in writing to the fact that the restoration of balance must be made central. Finally, this occurred after the record deficit, unfortunately, of 1978, and in 1979 the country's deficit steeply fell in convertible trade and the balance of payments.

At that time, the bank endeavoured to finance this deficit. I cannot say that anyone might have been pleased at this, but that was the obligation.

[Question] How did our foreign partners react? This, at the same time, was a kind of test for the National Bank, I think -- how would it manage the special claims and requests.

[Timar] In fact, the most difficult period was 1981-82 because until then the credit abundance, the liquidity abundance as it is said in technical jargon, remained in the international money markets. In truth, these issues became sharp when a further 10 blows ensued -- I have counted the 10, I shall not list them all -- that is, the deterioration of international political relations, the second oil price explosion, the sequential liquidity problems in a series of countries, and it could be further continued in detail.

Then, we had an extremely difficult year, from the fall of 1981 until the fall of 1982, and on the one hand the government took very rigorous internal measures in the interests of holding back internal consumption.

[Question] We feel it.

[Timar] We all feel it. It affected living standards, it affected investments, it affected budget measures, and it was necessary to reduce subsidies. On the other hand, there were enormous efforts to increase exports; there were certain import restrictions, energy rationalization. This was in 1981-82. Such things had already occurred in the previous years, since the balance came to the center of attention beginning in 1979, but the necessity of these measures arose especially sharply in 1981-82.

Parallel with this, it was necessary for us to acquire credits in order to make up for the deficits.

[Question] How does a person obtain credits?

[Timar] The apparatus, our entire foreign currency apparatus, set itself to it. I myself made nine trips abroad in 1982. Normally, so help me, I do not like to travel. When I was young, in the past, when it was not possible, I would have liked to; now I do not like to. I do not like to fly. I was in Switzerland twice. I was in England twice in that year. I was in Moscow, Iraq, Libya, and Austria. My deputy, who deals with foreign currency, travelled at least as much as I did. There are roughly 20-30 people who deal with these issues; from San Francisto to Tokyo they looked into where it was possible to obtain money. The problem was that for 1 year we were unable to obtain a large amount of [word indistinct] credit; this did not materialize, although we had counted on it, and a good number of countries and a good number of banks withdrew deposits which had been in our country for many years. Furthermore, the interest (?amounted to) extremely high (?sums).

[Question] Why were these deposits withdrawn -- because of lack of confidence in us?

[Timar] It occurred for various reasons. For example, the Iran-Iraq war had a role in this. They needed the money. In Libya, (?there are) difficulties in selling oil. However, let us say, the large, long-standing trustworthy banking partners of ours withdrew such deposits to a lesser extent. The smaller ones did so more under the influence of the political mood and because of the sharpening of international political circumstances. The fact that we did not get large credits for a year, that deposits were withdrawn, and that the interest was high brought down our money reserves, our foreign currency reserves. Enormous efforts were necessary to put them back in order. However, I again should like to emphasize that the decisive thing making it possible to restore the balance was not the taking on of credits, but the smooth internal functioning of our economy and our not spending more than we produced. That was fundamental.

I must add to the picture that the situation improved considerably in 1983, and now too the economic policy of balance is in progress, and I am an optimist for 1984 too.

[Question] Are you an optimist in the long term?

[Timar] Now that depends on international political and economic relations. A country as small as ours which has such an enormous foreign trade and foreign economy is vulnerable to the fluctuations of international politics, international economics, and international finances. If international political and economic situation does not deteriorate, or if it improves a little, then I am an optimist.

CONFERENCE ON MINORITY COMMITTEES' ACTIVITIES

LD281141 Budapest MTI in English 1037 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Budapest, November 27 (MTI) -- The Hungarian national minority federations, the National Secretariat of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, the Council Office of the Council of Ministers and the Ministry of Culture held a joint two-day conference to assess the work of national minority committees established in 18 countries over the past four to five years.

The conference established that the committees successfully promoted the implementation of the national minority policy and fostering of the culture and traditions of minorities that constitute 4.1 per cent of Hungary's population. They promoted the formation of national minority clubs and called attention to unsolved problems, as a result of which several teachers' training colleges and universities increased admittance to faculties that train teachers of the minority languages. A secondary school teaching in Romanian language already operates in Bekes County and the second German language secondary school of the country is to open soon. Children in minority villages go to kindergartens where the attendants speak their native tongue and bilingual education has been introduced in several primary schools. A network of libraries with books in minority languages has been set up. In many villages the local cooperatives grant financial support to the training of teachers who speak the minority language in an effort to ease the shortage of such teachers.

LOSONCZI VISITS SOUTHEAST ASIA, MEETS LEADERS

For coverage by Hanoi and Budapest radio and press agency of the visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam by Pal Losonczi president of the Presidential Council, including his talks with SRV State Council Chairman Truong Chinh and the friendship treaty signed in Hanoi, see the Vietnam section of the 19, 21 and 28 November Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT, and subsequent issues.

For coverage by Phnom Penh radio and Kampuchean press agency SPK of Losonczi's visit to the People's Republic of Kampuchea, see the Kampuchea section of the 29 November Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT, and subsequent issues.

JARUZELSKI MEETS WITH JOURNALISTS FROM EAST, WEST

LD290322 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2227 GMT 28 Nov 84

[First of several installments covering 28 November meeting between Polish Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski and Eastern and Western journalists in Warsaw -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed ladies and gentlemen, the Jablonna-5 meeting has a long and useful tradition. Such a form of dialogue, unrestricted exchange of views, seeking of agreement, and converging conclusions and assessments, is most essential today in the face of mounting threats. I received from you numerous questions, about forty, which cover an extremely broad range of subjects.

For obvious reasons, due to their content, I cannot reply extensively within the alloted time. Allow me then to reply collectively, or shall we say to synthesize. First, I would like to ask you to understand that what I say should not be seen as a form of agitation, a propaganda attempt to attract participants at the meeting to our side; here I have in mind representatives of Western journalism. I consider our meeting to be a dialogue and accord, a process aimed first of all at understanding the views and arguments of the other side; but it can only take place if we all recognize certain supreme purposes, common purposes, including the need to save peace.

The UNESCO constitutional act states in very strong words that wars originate first in the human mind, and thus the human mind must do everything possible to prevent war.

Perhpas I should begin the international portion of questions by replying to editor Kamenev from the Soviet international affairs weekly NOVOYE VREMYA.

Comrade editor, your question is as follows: In connection with the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism in which the Polish Army took part with weapons in hand, and victory was achieved by a coalition of states with different social and political systems, supported by national antifascist resistance movements, we would like to ask: How do you assess the lessons resulting from the common struggle against Hitler's fascism; what conclusions do you draw from them in relation to the current situation in the world, threatened by the danger of a nuclear catastrophe?

Such a question also inspires a purely personal reflection. Let me share it. As a young Polish Army officer, I took part in that war; I covered thousands of kilometers, from central Russia, through Belorussia, the Ukraine, through my fatherland, the Polish land up to the Elbe, the Laba. [Polish name for Elbe River]

Exectly in the same place where your deliberations were taking place, in Jablonna, I spent the freezing night of 16-17 December 1945, when the 2d division in which I was serving was preparing for the attack which was to liberate Warsaw, in the park and the palace, which was then very seriously damaged. As I recall, some faint fires were burning. In the hall where you were deliberating, there was probably a medical station for the wounded. As I reflect, I see how much had to change in Europe to make possible on the eve of the anniversary of the great offensive current deliberations, on preventing a war catastrophe and what we can do, despite the differences in systems and ideology, opinions, beliefs, class interests, to avoid the threat of the nuclear war?

I think that there is only one, very short answer to this dramatic question: realism. Many wars in history started only because one side erroneously assessed the ability of the other side to resist and its will to endure. One ought to constantly remind the cold war circles, including those of economic and propaganda war, in particular the supporters of crusade and confrontation and the authors of military doctrines assuming and considering the use of nuclear weapons, about that experience.

Another question directly associated with this subject comes from an IZVESTIYA commentator.

It reads: For a long time Poland has been fighting not only for normalization of the situation in central Europe and the development of good-neighborly relations in this region, but it has also presented proposals for transforming this region into a nonnuclear zone. What obstacles, in your opinion, would make it impossible to achieve the proposed goals? What do you propose to do in order that today's tensions in central Europe might be replaced by the development of good-neighborly relations and economic cooperation useful to all sides?

I am gald this kind of question has been asked today. It concerns the essence, the deepest essence of our foreign policy; not merely stated, but consistently implemented for 40 years. This is universally known. Poland has been putting forth great efforts and striving hard for accord in a divided Europe, primarily, since the midfifties. The Rapacki Plan -- because, as I understand it, this is the initiative referred to -- did not, unfortunately, meet with understanding. It envisaged, and I would like to recall this, many detailed proposals which were pioneering for that time. Today, in connection with the appearance of satellite reconnaissance, they are to a great extent out of date. At the time, however, Poland's proposal showed what can be called political imagination. Unfortunately, the history of the Rapacki Plan, which stretches back over more than a quarter of a century now, and of the so-called Gomulka Plan, is a history of lost opportunities; I say this with bitterness. We got many words of recognition, but there was nothing specific. Poland never retreated from the Rapacki Plan. After almost 3 decades it still bears fruit in the form of many valuable initiatives. It has taken on a real shape in the form of the Tlatelolco Treaty. It is the discussed problem of the day in Scandinavia and in the Balkans. I thus reply to the Bulgarian journalist as well. Strategically, I would say even more, the historic mistake by the West in rejecting the Polish initiatives of the time, is more and more evident today. After all, one can easily imagine today's situation in Europe if the initiatives, not only by Poland but by the other socialist countries made at the end of the fifties, had been implemented. We would be living in a better, safer world. Probably no one has any doubts about who rejected that plan. We remember that in this respect a particular role was played by Chancellor Adenauer. He influenced his Western allies to reject the plan on the pretext of nonrecognition of the GDR. Well, in the end it did not hurt the GDR; our western neighbor and friend is today a recognized member of international life, but the opportunity to make central Europe nonnuclear has been lost.

Mr Salinger, I have learned, had to leave the conference, but he asked a question which I will endeavor to answer: Am I an optimist or a pessimist with regard to a return to serious negotiations. I would answer that I am both. Perhaps I should begin with why I am pessimistic, in order to be able to end on an optimistic note. I am pessimistic primarily because in the information available to us in Poland one cannot yet see symptoms indicating a correction of the armament objectives and programs of the United States. These are realities and material facts which count. It is also difficult to see any essential, qualitative changes in the thinking of the present American Administration.

It seems to me that it is elated by election victory and probably thinks that the American century has begun, with all its consequences and results. Thus, it is not in this sense a favorable forecast, but it seems to me that one should recall here that no calculations on unilaterally changing the balance of forces, disturbing the equilibrium, have a chance to succeed. I am not an attorney for the Soviet Union; I think the Soviet Union does not need attorneys, but I know that country my own country sufficiently well, and I would like to stress that certainly none of our countries will allow itself to be thrown to its knees. Suffice it to recall that all types of new arms were always introduced by the United States; only later did the Soviet Union right the imbalance. I do not have to make a list, these things are well known, starting with atomic weapons in the form of multiple-warhead missiles, cruise missiles, etc. As we know, the Soviet Union has been righting the imbalance and will continue to do so; if somebody thinks that it can be otherwise he is undoubtedly wrong. I now pass to the second part of the question: Why I am optimistic? I am optimistic because such forces, such a defense potential exist and have been effectively fulfilling an essentially peaceful role for 40 years now. I am an optimist because strong peace movements exist which should not be ignored; peace movements which, as we recall, have twice already had ha important influence on a specific course of events, in connection with the wars in Korea and Vietnam. And above all I believe in the strength of humanity's instinct for self-preservation, including the great American people and all peoples in the existing and, I think, spreading trend of realistic thinking. And I think it appropriate at this juncture to express sincere recognition to all participants in this conference who, by their participation, activeness, and honesty, confirm this assessment and show that powerful intellectual and moral forces exist, represented by eminent journalists, who, regardless of the often fundamental differences in their views and world outlooks, stand on the same side of the barricade: the side of peace.

Remarks on Dialogue With FRG

LD282336 Hamburg DPA in German 2245 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Nov (DPA) -- Polish party and government leader Wojciech Jaruzelski considers a German-Polish dialogue still possible after the cancellation at short notice of the Genscher visit to Warsaw. At a meeting with journalists from East and West in Warsaw today, Jaruzelski said in reply to a question that Poland continues to be in favor of dialogue, all the more so because "numerous problems" have accumulated in bilateral relations over the past few years. Above all, ways must be found to expand economic cooperation and, based on the Warsaw treaty of 1970, to pursue the normalization of political relations.

Vice Chancellor Genscher is regarded as an interesting partner who recently has again shown evidence of his realism and understanding of Polish positions. Jaruzelski declined to make a direct statement on the postponement of the visit, saying that he does not want "to comment on the resulting defeats for Bonn's Eastern policy" and that it is not desirable to concern oneself with internal political disputes in the Federal Republic. Whether Bonn sees Warsaw as a transient phenomenon or as a partner is a matter for a political decision. There is no other Poland, and neither will there be in future.

The meeting, at which Jaruzelski answered some 40 questions submitted beforehand in the Council of Ministers building, was the general's first contact with a larger circle of Western journalists.

Poland is ready to welcome any Bonn politician who brings goodwill, realism, and understanding for Polish motives, Jaruzelski said. There is also no obstacle to a high-ranking Polish politician traveling to the Federal Republic, if such a trip brings more than an opportunity just "to drink the outstanding Rhine wine."

A German question and prospects for a peace conference no longer exist, in Jaruzelski's opinion. Some people are attempting "to warm up the German problem, like an old dish in a cheap restaurant." It was not the Allies after the war but Hitler who had divided a Germany that had been united for 70 years by teaching the whole of Europe to fear such a Germany.

Answering a question on the murder of the opposition priest Jerzy Popieluszko, the general gave an assurance that the authorities will do everything to completely clear up the case, which damaged the leadership in particular. A trial of the four accused security officials is to be expected in December. An answer is to be hoped for from this trial to the unclarified question of the possible existence of people behind the abduction and murder of Popieluszko. If the culprits, who are under the threat of the death sentence, say nothing before the court, then it is to be feared that one will never learn, the general said. During the meeting, which lasted about 3 hours, Jaruzelski read some replies and made other replies without a script.

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES FRG 'LEGAL AGGRESSION'

LD281625 Warsaw PAP in English 1415 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 28 (PAP) -- Head of the department of Poland's legal relations with abroad at the Institute for Court Law Przemyslaw Mackowiak spoke to PAP on the consequences of the political-legal doctrine binding in the FRG which negates the reality of post-war Europe.

Mackowiak stated that besides propaganda and ideological aggression against Poland one can also speak of a legal aggression which [word indistinct] as a consequence of the political doctrine binding in the FRG.

The doctrine boils down to a statement that the defeat of the German Third Reich in May 1945 and her unconditional capitulation did not cause the downfall of the Reich but only deprived her, temporarily, of the capacity to take legal action. The doctrine refers to the Reich within the borders from December 1937 which embraced, among others, Polish western and northern territories granted to the Polish state by the Potsdam Agreement.

A number of consequences ensue from such a doctrine.

They concern, for instance, the issue of citizenship. In accordance with the legal acts adopted during the period of nazism and which the Federal Republic continues to observe a considerable portion of Polish citizens are simply...Germans. Leading FRG politicians are trying to confirm this, as for example Under-Secretary of State in Bonn's Ministry of Foreign Affairs Alois Mertes who came out with a figure of 1.1 million "Polish Germans".

The doctrine leaves its mark on FRG legislation, among others, on regulations on territorial division. According to them, there is the federal territory and the so-called inland which embraces the territory of the entire GDR, greater part of Poland's territories, and parts of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. The FRG lays territorial claims to those areas.

Another consequence of the doctrine is the geographical onomatology. In this case the aim is to persistently show that Polish cities, whose names are Germanized by the FRG, continue to remain under temporary Polish administration.

It is also being stated in the FRG, that the 1970 treaty on the foundations of normalization of relations between Poland and the FRG did not forejudge the issue of borders, that it is an interim treaty, and the full regulation of the border issues will be the subject of a future peace treaty with Germany.

But from fall 1949 there is no such legal-political concept as Germany. From then on there are two German states; thus with whom such a treaty is to be signed in such a situation, since one of the states, the GDR, does not lay any political and territorial claims towards any state and considers the Potsdam status quo in Europe as permanently settled.

It is worth to recall, in view of the growing activities of the revanchist groups in the FRG, that in accordance with the law on the so-called expellees, an expellee is not just a person who had been actually resettled on the grounds of the Potsdam Agreement but also his/her children, grandchildren, and so on.

This "simply" way prevents the decrease in the number of expellees and their number even grows in a natural way.

The Constitutional Tribunal in Karlsruhe, whose rulings have great legal and political importance, plays a special role in the FRG. Also, this court, a very official body of the West German state, in its two characteristic rulings from the years 1973 and 1975, adopted the idea of the administrative tri-division presented above, and the thesis of the German character of the Polish northern and western territories implied by that.

The above-mentioned facts give a clear lie to statements made by some FRG politicians that the Poles are allegedly oversensitive as far as the so-called German revanchism is concerned, and that there is no such thing as revanchism in the FRG.

UN DELEGATE DECRIES U.S. MIDDLE EAST POLICY

LD281627 Warsaw PAP in English 1427 GMT 28 Nov 84

[By PAP correspondent Ludwik Arendt]

[Text] New York, Nov 28 -- Poland proves its contribution to the cause of restoring peace in the Middle East by deed. Polish soldiers do service in that region under the U.N. blue flag, said Poland's delegate Ambassador Stanislaw Turbanski from the U.N. General Assembly rostrum. The General Assembly continues its debate on the situation in the Middle East.

Israel pursues a policy of expansionism towards Arab countries with cynical contempt for U.N. decisions and international public opinion. Aggressive policy of Israel and the RSA [Republic of South Africa] enjoys support and assistance of their great friends, particularly the U.S., the Polish representative said.

U.S. support for Israel is part of the American policy of total confrontation to attain hegemony in that region [passage indistinct] region and the establishment of a durable, just and universal peace in the Middle East are matters of secondary importance to the U.S.

Poland comes out invariably and consistently for bringing a peaceful solution to the Middle East conflict. The convening of an international peace conference -- with the participation of all parties concerned, including the PLO -- is a practical way to attain this goal.

FOREIGN MINISTRY TALKS WITH NETHERLANDS END

LD282215 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Political consultations between the Foreign Affairs Ministries of the Netherlands and Poland finished after 3 days in Warsaw. Bilateral relations and the international situation, with particular regard to European and disarmament issues, were topics at the consultations. The talks confirmed the joint desire for further, comprehensive development of bilateral cooperation and the need for intensive actions for the cause of peace and constructive international cooperation. Deputy Minister Ernest Kucza conducted the talks on the Polish side and Ambassador for Special Tasks Henry Vijverberg, for the Netherlands. The chairman for the Netherlands delegation was received by Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Olszowski.

ECONOMIC AGREEMENT WITH ALBANIA SIGNED IN WARSAW

AU221419 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Tirana, November 22 (ATA) -- On November 20, 1984, the protocol on the exchange of goods and payments for 1985 between the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the People's Republic of Poland was signed in Warsaw.

For the Albanian side the protocol was signed by the Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Marko Xega and for the Polish side by the Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Wladyslaw Gwiazda. Present at the signing ceremony were the charge d'affaires a.i. of the Embassy of the PSR of Albania in the PR of Poland, Viron Trane, and the members of the two delegations. During its stay in Poland, the delegation was received by the Minister of Foreign Trade of the PR of Poland Tadeusz Nestorowicz.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania will export to the People's Republic of Poland bitumen, chrome, copper cables and wires, artistic products and furs, tobacco, cigarettes, fresh vegetables and fruits, cognac, etc., and will import semi-finished products, machineries and equipments, vehicles and spare parts, electric and mining equipments, coking coal, etc.

PZPR SECRETARIES, OTHERS DISCUSS 1985 CENTRAL PLAN

AU261407 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Nov 84 pp 1-2

[Marzena Spolnicka and Andrzej Leszczynski report: "PZPR Central Committee Session -- Workers' Views on Economy"]

[Excerpts] The 21 November Warsaw meeting of the first party secretaries from 208 key enterprises was devoted to the 1985 Central Annual Plan and the tasks posed by it for enterprises and party organizations. The meeting was attended by PZPR First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski, economic secretaries of PZPR voivodship committees, first secretaries of the party organizations in ministries and offices, and representatives of the most important economic departments.

Kazimierz Barcikowski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, chaired the meeting. Tadeusz Porebski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary; Central Committee Secretary Zbigniew Michalek; Vice Premier Manfred Gorywoda, chairman of the Planning Commission; and Vice Premier Zbigniew Szalajda were present.

Opening the meeting, K. Barcikowski said that the last year of the 3-year plan was of crucial importance for creating the best possible conditions for the next 5-year plan, and that is why joint efforts were necessary to answer the question of how production problems should be solved and what methods should be used to ensure that the industries effectively implement their tasks.

The conclusions of this meeting, K. Barcikowski stressed, will be utilized by the coming Central Committee plenum, which will deal with economic matters.

Next, two reports were read to provide materials for discussion.

In his report M. Gorywoda discussed the problems and tasks resulting from the 1985 Central Annual Plan.

This plan, he said, is of great importance because it applies to the last year of the 3-year economic plan and thus creates a point of departure for the 5-year, national socioeconomic plan for 1986-90.

The year 1985 will see the implementation of the policy of tight money, which may create certain tensions. The conditions of economic management will be more complicated because it is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain production elements such as materials and manpower. The year 1985 will also be a year of high political activity in view of the elections to the Sejm.

The 1985 plan, M. Gorywoda said, provides for further economic growth, for the equilibrium and effectiveness of economic management, and for launching the restructuring of our economy.

Having discussed various threats and tensions, including excessive wage demands, excessive investment outlays, and inadequate exports, M. Gorywoda stressed that economic commitments will be made more severe and that economic instruments will be adapted for the implementation of tasks.

Against this background, he presented the tasks facing enterprise managements, especially the following tasks:

-- decisively increasing productivity by promoting modernization and the tapping of production reserves;

-- radically reducing material intensiveness, promoting thrift, and rationalizing the administration of stocks as a result of the halt of increases in materials imports in 1985;

-- more effectively exploiting production assets;

-- rationalizing and accelerating investment processes.

The report read by Marek Holdakowski, head of the Central Committee Economic Department, primarily concerned the tasks facing party organizations.

M. Holdakowski listed the following tasks for party organizations in every production enterprise:

-- coordinating enterprise plans with the central annual plan with an eye on concrete implementation and economic efficiency;

-- formulating a rational manpower policy that is consistent with the potential of the economy;

-- assisting the promotion of technological progress, rationalization, and inventiveness;

-- strengthening the social functions of enterprises, including the elimination of neglect in social matters.

The meeting was summed up by K. Barcikowski. We have behind us 2 years of the 3-year plan, and the 1985 Central Annual Plan is ready, he said. The 3-year plan was adopted under extremely difficult conditions, but it has proved to be feasible. The measures we took to end anarchy have been effective. Today we can say that if the 1985 plan is implemented, and there is every sign that it will be, the entire 3-year plan will also be implemented. Our people and we ourselves should be conscious of this fact.

At the same time the issue of effective economic management is acquiring special importance. Enterprises must not make things easy for themselves by formulating unambitious tasks. We must increase the results of economic activities by tapping workers' initiatives and ingenuity. We must not be satisfied with just anything.

The third important task is to restore work organization and discipline in all sectors of the economy. We must ensure that working time and cooperation are used more effectively and that elementary order is restored throughout the economy.
K. Barcikowski stressed the need to respect certain economic solutions resulting from various determining factors such as the size of investments or cooperative links.

K. Barcikowski devoted the concluding part of his speech to the correct utilization of information in party work.

The meeting was wound up by W. Jaruzelski, who said that such meetings had become a tradition which would be continued because of the importance of the 208 largest plants, which employ large numbers of Polish workers. These plants are responsible for a large part of our industrial production. These plants, he said, are to a great extent the mainstay of Poland, but not all of them achieve the best production results. Some of them lag and, despite equal conditions, score inferior production results. This meeting should seek to find ways and means of making the lagging enterprises catch up with the best.

We must seek to better exploit all available production reserves, which are still enormous. As party members who work with the people and for the people we should do all we can to implement this task as soon and as fully as possible. There are economic as well as sociopolitical reserves to be tapped. We must tap large deposits of energy initiative and win people's trust in the party line to strengthen the authority and position of the party.

Efforts to constantly confirm the credibility and permanence of the ninth party congress line in practice are of special importance. We regard socialist renewal as the primary road to better work and increasingly closer ties with the workers class and people. We regard this renewal as the effort to increase the number of the people who know the reasons for what we do, who share in decisions, and who thus assume responsibility for them. This applies especially to the activities of trade union organizations and workers self-management bodies. Party organizations should support the efforts of these organizations and bodies and help them in solving daily problems.

Showing concern for social justice and for the affairs of man, we fulfill our basic party duty. Despite various difficulties, we have achieved a great deal in this regard since the ninth party congress. The working people continue to address their problems to the party with increasing frequency, which is extremely important. We must support this trend and fight for it.

The party's vanguard role must also involve an unceasing and resolute struggle against all features of social ills. We continue to make the system of control increasingly more effective and we expect great things of the worker-peasant inspections, which have been granted the necessary powers.

The party, W. Jaruzelski said, is a leading and guiding force and bears special responsibility for the country's future. We are facing extremely complicated problems and are living in times of great challenges addressed to us by the present and future. Our current achievements are proving that progress is possible and that it is continuing. What is especially important is that it is continuing, and that we have excellent cadres. We should better exploit their potentials and create the necessary working conditions for those who want to devote their skills to the socialist fatherland.

W. Jaruzelski strongly stressed the importance of the resolutions adopted by the 16th and 17th Central Committee plenums and, especially, the need for propagating the contents of these resolutions in daily party work, for promoting consultations and dialogue with the people, especially with the workers class, for intensifying socialist democracy, and for increasing the strength of the state.

W. Jaruzelski thanked the first secretaries of the party organizations in production enterprises for their work to date and extended to them and to all work forces wishes for further success in their work and private lives.

PZPR'S CZYREK, POREBSKI ADDRESS ARMY CONFERENCE

LD281935 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] An ideotheoretical conference of management cadres of the Polish People's Republic Armed Forces was held in Warsaw. Members of the Politburo and Secretaries of the PZPR Central Committee Jozef Czyrek and Tadeusz Porebski outlined the main problems and development trends in the country's internal situation and in the state of international relations, as well as the political and ideoeducational tasks emerging against this background.

The conference participants also acquainted themselves with reports on the country's internal security problems and the economic situation, as well as on the state's cultural policy.

Politburo candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee, Minister of National Defense, Army General Florian Siwicki, participated in the conference.

GREEK PRESIDENT CONCLUDES VISIT 28 NOVEMBER

Leaders Complete Talks

AU281909 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1848 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/11/1984 -- The official talks between Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and the president of the Hellenic Republic, Konstandinos Karamanlis, concluded in Bucharest on November 28.

During the last round of talks, the two heads of state resumed their analysis of the stage of collaboration between Romania and Greece and of some international questions.

The two presidents expressed full satisfaction at the ascending course of the Romanian-Hellenic relations on the political, economic, technical-scientific, cultural and other planes, at the productive results of the talks conducted in Bucharest and showed that they were an important factor in the further development of the traditional links of friendship and collaboration between the two countries, for the benefit of the two peoples, of the cause of peace, understanding and cooperation among nations.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Konstandinos Karamanlis agreed to further the Romanian-Hellenic summit dialogue, intensify cooperation between Romania and Greece in the world arena so as to contribute in future to the resolution of the major problems of today's world in the interest of the peoples, to the fight for peace, the cessation of the arms race and the passage to concrete measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place.

During the talks the joint or very close positions of the two sides were highlighted on the fundamental questions of the international life, especially on the need for lessening the tension in interstate relations, ensuring the resumption and consolidation of the course towards detente, building a climate of peace and security, of confidence and broad international collaboration.

During the talks, questions were approached concerning the ties among the countries in the Balkans and considered that the strengthening was necessary of bilateral and many-sided cooperation for the transformation of that area into a zone of peace and collaboration, of friendship and good-neighbourliness, free of nuclear weapons and foreign military bases. [sentence as received]

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Konstandinos Karamanlis highlighted the importance of the settlement of all interstate armed conflicts, differences and states of tension by political means, through negotiations alone, as well as the need for intensified efforts to build a new international economic order, also pointing out that all states, irrespective of size, social system or economic potential, should participate on an equal footing in the efficient and viable resolution of the complex problems of today's world.

The two presidents reiterated the wish of Romania and the Hellenic Republic to expand and deepen bilateral links, to cooperate ever more closely for the achievement of a lasting system of peace, security and collaboration in the Balkans, in Europe and in the world.

The talks passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship, of mutual esteem and understanding.

Statement Issued on Visit

AU282011 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 28 Nov 84

["President Konstandinos Karamanlis' Visit -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/11/1984 -- Konstandinos Karamanlis, president of the Hellenic Republic, concluded on November 28 a three-day official visit he paid to Romania upon President Nicolae Ceausescu's invitation. During the three rounds of talks the Romanian and Hellenic president surveyed the stage of bilateral relations and their cooperation on an international plane. They convenanted to continue the summit dialogue and expand that cooperation so as to contribute, in future too, to solving the problems facing mankind at present in the peoples' interests. The two presidents considered that bilateral and multilateral cooperation among the Balkan countries should strengthen in view of turning that area into a zone of peace and collaboration, of friendship and good neighbourliness, free of nuclear weapons and foreign military bases.

During the talks, joint or very close stances on basic problems could be noticed, relating especially to the need to lessen interstate tension, resume and consolidate the course toward detente, establish a climate of peace and security, of confidence and broad collaboration worldwide. It was shown that tangible and efficient measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament first and foremost, should be taken now more than ever before so as to prevent a nuclear catastrophe. The same questions were approached in the toasts proposed during the official dinner. Expressing his country's concern over the serious situation in Europe, Nicolae Ceausescu stated that everything necessary should be done to stop in the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in West European countries as well as in the application of nuclear counter-measures taken by the Soviet Union and some socialist countries in Europe, for the elimination of intermediate-range missiles from Europe and, eventually, of all nuclear weapons. The Romanian head of state also held the view that any action of using outer space for military purposes should be halted and a general agreement be reached on the use of outer space for peaceful purposes by various countries.

President Nicolae Ceausescu hailed the fact that the Soviet Union and the United States had agreed to initiate further talks with a view to reaching a mutually acceptable accord on the aggregate of problems referring to nuclear and space weapons. The resumption of talks between the Soviet Union and the United States of America will be an important factor of disarmament and peace, Romania's president specified, adding that the states on this continent, the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries in particular, should not take a passive attitude but participate, in an appropriate manner, in negotiations so as an agreement be reached on the elimination of nuclear weapons from Europe.

In his turn, President Karamanlis, stating that the current dangerous state of affairs which revolves about the critical issues of Euromissiles was due to mutual mistrust, which prevails in the international life and more particularly in the relations between East and West, said: If the two coalitions and especially the two superpowers are aware of their responsibilities and eliminate mutual mistrust, they will easily find the way whereby they can safeguard peace. And in the first step can and must be the immediate and sincere resumption of dialogue. The scheduling of meetings apt to pave the way for such a dialogue is quite encouraging.

During their talks Presidents Ceausescu and Karamanlis declared for the exclusively political, negotiated settlement of all interstate armed conflicts, differences and states of tension. They also underlined the need for intensified efforts toward building a new international economic order.

13TH RCP CONGRESS RESOLUTION PUBLISHED

AU271504 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romania 25 Nov 84 pp 1, 4-5

["Resolution of the 13th RCP Congress"; uppercase passages printed in boldface]

[Text] The 13th RCP Congress, an event of historic importance in the life of our party and people, convened in Bucharest from 19-22 November 1984, has discussed and examined -- in an atmosphere of a profoundly principled nature and with a sense of responsibility and great confidence in the future -- the activity carried out by the Central Committee, the party bodies and organizations, and all our people to implement the decisions of the 12th party congress and the national conference of December 1982. It set forth and unanimously adopted the directives on Romania's socioeconomic development in the 1986-90 5-year plan and future guidelines up to the year 2000.

Voicing the unflinching desire of all Communists, expressed in the general meetings and party conferences, and the sentiments of boundless love and profound esteem of the entire people, the 13th congress reelected in impressive unanimity Comrade NICOLAE CEAUSESCU, the most beloved son of our nation, the experienced leader of the party and of the Romanian people, and a figure of great prestige and authority in current international life, to the supreme position as RCP secretary general.

As an excellent revolutionary fighter and fervent patriot who with heroism and commendable devotion has dedicated all his life and activity to achieving out nation's supreme ideals of freedom and independence, the triumph to the socialist revolution, the constant flourishing of the homeland, and cooperation and peace in the world, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has made a decisive contribution to substantiating the party program, to resolutely implementing the domestic and foreign policy promoted by our party and state, to building the comprehensively developed socialist society, and to the vigorous assertiveness of Romania's international prestige, thus providing for all Communists and working people a fervent example of acting with greater energy and revolutionary boldness to serve the noble cause of elevating our country onto new levels of progress and civilization.

The congress expresses its conviction that Comrade NICOLAE CEAUSESCU'S reelection to the supreme position as party secretary general -- a political event of fundamental importance and fully in keeping with the vital interests of our socialist nation, of the workers class, and of all our people -- is the guarantee that the historic decisions adopted by the forum of the Communists will be implemented commendable and that the Romanian people, closely untied with the party and its secretary general, will resolutely implement the programs of the homeland's socioeconomic development, thus ensuring Romania's constant progress toward the bright goals of socialism and communism.

I.

1. The congress greatly values and unanimously endorses THE REPORT OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE ON THE ACTIVITY CARRIED OUT BY THE RCP BETWEEN THE 12TH AND 13TH PARTY CONGRESSES AND ON THE PARTY'S FUTURE ACTIVITY AIMED AT IMPLEMENTING THE SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GOALS OF THE 1986-90 5-YEAR PLAN AND THE FUTURE GOALS OF ROMANIA UP TO THE YEAR 2000 presented by the party secretary general, Comrade NICOLAE CEAUSESCU. A programatic document of exceptional theoretical and practical value, the report thoroughly and extensively examines the socioeconomic realities in our homeland; the achievements registered in the current 5-year plan; the party's organizational, political, and ideological activity, and that in the overall international arena; and the development trends of the present-day world.

The report presents a general outline of the experience gained by our party and people in the construction of socialism, and formulates new theoretical theses on the current economic and political phenomena and on the revolutionary solutions they require, and on the historic stage of building the new system in Romania. In a clear-sighted and scientific manner, the report substantiates the main directions on which the efforts made by the party and all our people primarily have to focus in the 1986-90 5-year plan and in the next decade to implement the objectives of the third stage of fulfilling the party program.

The congress has decided that Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's report should represent a program of work and struggle for the party and all our people and that it should be the basis of the future activity carried out by all party bodies and organizations aimed at uniting and mobilizing all working people in building the comprehensively developed socialist society, at elevating the country to new peaks of progress and civilization, and at Romania's firm advance toward communion.

2. Convened in the jubilee year of the 40th anniversary of the antifascist, anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation, the congress proceedings have stressed the extensive, great, and profound revolutionary changes that have taken place in the national economy and social structure, in the way of thinking and in the existence of our people, and in the overall image of the Romanian society.

In a historically short period, Romania has become an agrarian-industrial country with a powerful and modern industry and a socialist agriculture in full development. The vigorous development of the forces of production, and the establishment of the new relations of production and social relations have led to the revolutionary transformation of the class structure. At the same time, basic changes have occurred in the level of culture and awareness of all our people. Education, science, and culture have developed extensively and are playing an increasingly greater role in our homeland's revolutionary change. The people's material and cultural levels of civilization have constantly improved.

Throughout this period Romania has asserted itself more and more vigorously as an active factor in the struggle for cooperation, disarmament, and peace, and for a better and more just world through its internatonal policy.

3. In the comprehensive work of building the new system, the great achievements in the period opened by the ninth party congress are particularly noticeable, achievements which are indestrictibly linked to the extensive activity carried out with clear-sightedness and in a profound, creative spirit, with revolutionary devotion and fervent patriotism by Comrade NICOLAE CEAUSESCU, party secretary general and president of the Republic, founder of modern Romania, the national hero who with boundless devotion serves the supreme interests of all our people, and under whose wise leadership the Romanian people have registered the richest accomplishments -- in their entire history -- in the past 20 years, a period that has definitively entered our nation's awareness as the "Ceausescu era."

4. The congress values the devoted the responsible activity carried out by the workers class, the peasantry, the intellectuals, and all our people under party leadership with a view to implementing the goals set forth by the 12th party congress and by the national party conference, to fulfilling the provisions of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and the goals of Romania's transition to a new socioeconomic development stage, and to achieving new quality in work and life.

The congress highly values the judicious policy promoted by the party to strengthen and modernize the material-technical base of our society by allocating some 1,150 billion lei for investments, with the help of which 1,850 new production capacities will be put into operation in the current 5-year plan; in 1985 Romania will have available 2,860 billion lei in fixed assets. An achievement of the greatest importance which demonstrates the potential of our national economy and at the same time the tremendous creative capability of the Romanian people was the commissioning of the Danube-Black Sea Canal this year.

As a result of the achievements registered in the sustained development of our economic potential, in 1985 the social product will be 25 percent higher than in 1980 by achieving an average annual growth of some 5 percent; the national income will increase at a rate of more than 7 percent. Thus conditions have been created to implement the party's policy of improving the living standard and the quality of life of all our people -- a telling expression of our homeland's economic potential and of the superiority of the socialist system.

The congress assesses that the great achievements registered in this period once again tellingly prove the correctness of the policy promoted by our Communist Party which guides itself firmly by the revolutionary, dialectical-materialist, and historic concept and creatively applies the generally valid truths to the concrete conditions in Romania. Fact and realities demonstrate that the party is honorably fulfilling its historic mission as leader of the Romanian people on the road to socialism and communism, to will-being and happiness, and to national independence and sovereignty.

The congress expresses the conviction that the heroic workers class, the peasantry, and the intellectuals will work with great energy and determination to implement the goals envisaged by the current 5-year plan, a fact that will ensure Socialist Romania's resolute advance on the road of developing and modernizing its economic force and of increasing the national income and the well-being of all our people.

II.

1. The 13th party congress, which has set forth the tasks and goals for proceeding to the third stage of implementing the party program, unanimously endorsed the "DIRECTIVES ON ROMANIA'S SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE 1986-90 5-YEAR PLAN AND FUTURE GUIDELINES UP TO THE YEAR 2000" drafted with the decisive and direct contribution of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. Through the goals and orientations they set forth, the directives constitute a great and inspiring program of work and struggle for all our nation, aimed at our homeland's constant progress on the road to the comprehensively developed socialist society and at increasing the material and cultural well-being of all our people.

2. As a basic goal of the 1986-90 5-year plan, the congress sets forth the firm continuation of the policy of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance roward communism. To achieve this goal, special attention shall be paid to developing the forces of production and to perfecting the relations of production and social relations on a new basis by firmly continuing the process of our society's revolutionary transformation.

3. The congress fully endorses the assessment in Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's report according to which the next 5-year plan must stress the intensive development of all industrial branches and must ensure a better balance between various sectors. Within this framework, further priority will be given to expanding the energy and raw material base, a decisive condition for the dynamic development of the overall national economy.

Modernizing industrial production structure, mainly by increasing the highly technical branches which make better use of raw materials, energy sources, and social labor and which extensively promote technical progress and a greater competitiveness of Romanian products in foreign markets will be stressed.

The development of industry in the next 5-year plan has to be achieved mainly by modernizing the labor means and the structure of the production process, by improving their technological and qualitative level, constantly introducing and rapidly giving general application to modern technologies, and expanding mechanization, automation, and robotics. Thus, by 1990 Romanian industrial production and the quality and technological level of those branches will be on a par with that in the economically developed countries.

4. The congress decided that in agriculture, the second basic branch of the national economy, the fundamental goal is the fulfillment of the new agrarian revolution, which requires a general change in the work process, life, and thinking of our cooperative peasantry; it requires the achievement of agricultural yields that will fully meet the consumption needs of all our people and other needs of national economic development.

The congress greatly values and endorses the guidelines included in the report presented by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu regarding better territorial organization and planning with a view to making appropriate use of all agricultural lands, resolutely fulfilling the irrigation and land improvement program, increasing the productive potential of lands, expanding the use of chemicals and the complete mechanization of agricultural work, and broadly applying the achievements of agricultural and animal breeding, thus ensuring the necessary conditions for developing intensive and highly productive and efficient agriculture on a modern and industrial basis.

The congress notes that an increased grain yield will continue to be an important goal of the next 5-year plan in agriculture, and stresses that the record yields by leading agricultural units in 1984 demonstrate that conditions exist to achieve large yields on large plots of lands. It is further necessary to ensure larger yields of plants and vegetables, and to develop and modernize the wine and fruit-growing sector. Special attention must be given to increasing livestock and the animal products of meat, milk, wool, and eggs.

5. The congress fully endorses the report guidelines on the judicious distribution of the national income, the investment and the consumption fund, in keeping with the goals and tasks of the new stage of our society's development. Ensuring an optimal rate of accumulation, a basic political and social option of great responsibility for our nation's destiny, is given concrete shape in the achievement of a great volume of investments as an essential condition for the intensive development and modernization of the force of production and the material-technical base of our society; for constantly increasing our country's economic potential, the national income; and for raising, on this lasting basis, the level of civilization and well-being of all our people.

The congress decided that the majority of investment funds be channeled toward expanding the energy and raw material base, toward implementing the program on the intensive development, modernization, and improving the technological level of industry, and toward fulfilling the programs on irrigation and land improvement and on the mechanization of agriculture, transportation, and other sectors. In the future, the problem of an extensive development of production capacities will no longer be posed; modernizing and improving the technological level of existing capacities, and marking complete use of them will be stressed.

The congress demands that those people with tasks and responsibilities in the field of investments take all necessary measures to expand the industrialization of work at work sites, promote highly efficient execution technologies, and standardize construction in all areas to reduce the deadlines of projects.

6. The congress greatly values and fully endorses the guidelines in the report and in the directives on the very important role devolving upon scientific research in rapidly and firmly introducing the new achievements of science and technology into the production process in implementing the goals of Romania's socioeconomic development in the next 5-year plan and in the future.

In keeping with the provisions of the program on scientific research, technological development, and the introduction of technical progress in the 1986-90 period, which was drafted under the direct leadership of Comrade Academician Dr Engineer Elena Ceausescu, the research has to make a special contribution to developing the energy and raw material base of our country, to ensuring a substantial increase in the technical and qualitative level of products, and to improving the competitiveness of Romanian products. A special role devolves upon scientific research in promoting technologies with low material and energy consumption, in increasing labor productivity and in increasing the degree of better utilizing raw and other materials, of energy and fuels, and of all resources.

Scientific research has to produce new materials and new and better varieties of metals plastics, fibers, new electronic materials, and other various products. In agriculture, scientific research will be oriented toward making proper use of the land stock, of achieving new varieties of hybrids, agricultural and garden plants, and of genetically improving animal breeds with a view to achieving larger agricultural, vegetable, and animal yields.

The congress decides that along with the intensification of practical research and the development of technologies, basic research in such fields as mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, medicine, and other fields should be expanded. The congress stresses that overall scientific activity must vigorously manifest a revolutionary spirit in dealing with the great problems of our socioeconomic development, must constantly work to unravel new secrets of nature and the universe in order to enrich the treasury of world scientific knowledge with new achievements.

7. The congress endorses the provisions of the directives on ensuring working personnel according to the development rate in each branch. Within this framework, special attention must be given to securing the labor force for the mining and oil sector and to improving the training of the working people in agriculture. The congress deems it necessary to perfect and constantly improve the general level of all stages of education in order to ensure well-trained cadres for each sector, cadres with high professional, technical, and scientific knowledge.

8. The congress adopts the guidelines of the report and directives on Romania's more active participation in the world flow of material values and in the international division of labor. Romania will take determined action to implement the agreements on improving CEMA activity, on developing economic exchanges and production sharing, and will actively participate in coordinating plans, in production specialization, and in joint technical and scientific research activity so that CEMA will play an increasingly greater role in the socioeconomic development of its member-countries, in building socialism, and in improving the well-being of our peoples. At the same time, economic exchanges and production sharing with all socialist countries will expand. Romania will also act to further expand economic relations with the developing countries and with the developed capitalist countries.

Within the framework of international economic relations. Romania will stress developing production sharing, pay particular attention to concluding long-term agreements with sure prospect for economic cooperation and production sharing with the other countries, and it firmly promote the barter system, thus ensuring conditions to expand economic exchanges with other countries.

The congress greatly values and fully approves the priority goal of foreign trade set forth in the report presented by the party secretary general, namely to increase exports, achieve an active balance of payments and of trade, so as to completely eliminate foreign debts in the first years of the next 5-year plan and to strengthen the state's foreign currency reserves.

9. The congress pays the greatest attention to the perfecting and proper functioning of the new financial-economic mechanism, which must uniformly combine socialist property and themode of socialist production with the broad initiative and material incentive of the working people.

The congress stresses the need to work with great determination to align overall socioeconomic activity with the principle of self-management and self-administration, so that each unit can increase economic efficiency and profitability. Within this framework, special stress must be placed on reducing production cost and, primarily, on reducing material and energy consumption per product unit, vigorously increasing labor productivity, improving the technical and qualitative level of products, and better utilizing raw materials, fuels, and energy -- priority factors for increasing the economic efficiency of all sectors of activity.

The congress requests that the ministries, centrals, and economic units take all necessary measures to give firm, general application to the principles of the new wage system and the overall contract system to more closely link each working man's income with the tangible results achieved in the production process. The strict fulfillment of all plan tasks, and maximally efficient management of the material and financial means entrusted to each economic unit by society are essential conditions for increasing incomes in the overall contract system. The congress also expresses its conviction that the great measures that have been taken to perfect the system of granting credits to economic units to stimulate them to increase labor productivity, exports, and profits as compared to plan tasks, will be a great incentive for the enterprise working collectives in increasing the incomes of the given economic unit and, on the basis, the variable part that is due the working people from the profits fund.

10. The congress fully endorses the assessments in the report presented by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on the particularly important role of further strengthening and developing socialist, state, and cooperative property as a lasting basis of building socialism and communism. This form of property concerning the means of production is one of the basic, objective, and decisive laws compared to other objective economic laws. Proceeding from the common property, an important role is played by the distribution of the social product and of the national income on the basis of the socialist principle of equity and social equality and in keeping with the work performed by each individual.

11. The congress discussed and endorsed the program directives on improving the living standard and on constantly raising the quality of life in the 1986-90 period, a document that illustrates our party's constant concern with our people's material and cultural well-being.

The congress sets the task for the Central Committee to take all necessary measures to ensure: that the same living standard is preserved and improved on the basis of increasing material production, labor productivity, and econmic efficiency and the national income; that the volume of products sold to the people is increased; that the stability of retail prices and of fees for services be preserved within planned limits; that the program on housing construction is fulfilled; that the 44-hour work week is gradually introduced in the overall economy; that the health care system is improved; and that better conditions for work and rest are ensured for the working people.

12. The congress discussed and endorsed THE FUTURE GUIDELINES OF SOCIALIST ROMANIA'S SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE 1991-2000 PERIOD, drafted on the basis of revolutionary and scientific concepts set forth by Comrade NICOLAE CEAUSESCU. In the last decade of the 20th century, the revolutionary process of building, developing, and modernizing the material-technical base of the comprehensively developed socialist society will continue, by extensively promoting the most modern achievements of science and technology, and proceed to building the communist society. Industrial and agricultural production will substantially increase, the energy and raw material base will greatly develop, and the role of modern science and technology will increase even more in the socioeconomic development of our homeland. The qualitative aspect and the efficiency of activity in all economic and social areas will intensify. Education will be further perfected, and the level of professional and technical training and the general level of culture and knowledge of our people will increase. Our society's wealth and national income will substantially increase, and on this basis the general level of material and cultural civilization and the quality of life of all our people will improve.

On the basis of the vigorous development of the forces of production, the relatins of production and social relations will improve in this period. A number of differences between physical and intellectural work will disappear, and the work conditions in various sectors of our society will come increasingly similar. Many of today's differences between classes and social categories will disappear and the process of eliminating class and social differences, of homogenizing the Romanian socialist society, and of forming a united working people of Socialist Romania will be accentuated.

By the end of the current century Romania will present itself as a comprehensively developed socialist country, both from the point of view of industrial and agricultural production, of education, science, and culture, and from the point of view of the general standard of living and level of civilization of our people, thus ensuring the necessary material conditions for proceeding by an increasing extent to the application and the manifestation of the communist principles of distribution, work, and life in all fields of our society.

III.

1. In the period since the 12th party congress, the Central Committee has taken sustained action to constantly perfect the uniform system of our socialist workers democracy, to firmly assert the principles of revolutionary, scientific leadership in the overall socioeconomic activity, and to ensure the effective participation by the working people in leading the production process and the state's affairs, a fact that entitles us to state that at this point that we have a broad democratic system, unique in kind.

Our socialist system has strengthened, the role of the class in society has increased, as has its capability to fulfill its mission as the leading social force with maximum efficiency in building socialism and communism. The indestructible link of alliance and unity between the workers class and the peasantry and intellectuals has strengthened, the cohesion of all our nation has increased, as has its strength and involvement in implementing the party policy and the program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism.

In fully endorsing the activity carried out in this field, the congress empowers the Central Committee, on the basis of experience gained thus far and by taking account of the development stage of the Romanian socialist society, to take very determined action to improve the overall leadership and planning activity of the economic and social life.

2. The congress decides that further action must be taken to strengthen socialist democracy, to ensure participation by the workers, peasants, intellectuals, and all our people in the activity carried out by the social leadership bodies to harmoniously blend the activity of the socialist state bodies with that of the new democratic bodies. The congress believes that this must be achieved on the basis of the democratic centralism that harmoniously blends the broad initiatives of the masses, of the working people's councils, with the principle of uniformly leading all sectors. The rights of the general meetings and of the working people's councils to adopt decisions on all problems in connection with plans and socioeconomic activity must blend with the strict application and observance of the principles of the uniform national socioeconomic plan. The congress believes that the principle of workers self-management and self-administration must be applied with determination by seeing that the interests of each unit and working collective are closely combined with the general interests of our socialist society and with those of all our people. The congress highly valued the idea stressed in the report; namely, that the initiative of each unit must be reflected in the commendable fulfillment of plan tasks, in the improvement of the technical and qualitative level of products, and in constantly perfecting economic activity.

3. The congress fully endorses the thesis presented in the report regarding the objective need to increase the state's role in planning, organizing, and uniformly leading the overall socioeconomic activity even more in the future on the basis of the uniform national plan to ensure the uniform and steady development of our society.

The congress believes it necessary to work to further increase the state's role, as the supreme representative of the owners and producers and as the organizer of the common life of all our people, in leading overall socioeconomic activity. In the state of revolutionary workers democracy and as the supreme power in our socialist society, it must ensure the uniform and planned leadership of socioeconomic activity and a complete conformity between the forces of production and social relations; it must place overall social activity on the basis of laws and norms which must be strictly observed by all social and state bodies and by all citizens, and it must guarantee the defense of our revolutionary achievements and the homeland's independence and sovereignty. In this respect, the congress believes that measures have to be taken to eliminate bureaucratism and stresses that the expansion of the tasks of local bodies, centrals, and enterprises is an important requirement in perfecting the leadership and planning activity that must increase the state's role, an objective tendency determined by the very future development of our society.

4. Taking into consideration the complex international conditions, the congress authorizes the Central Committee to continue to pay great attention to developing the Armed Forces, to improving the combat and political training of our military men, and to providing the necessary combat means for the Army, thus ensuring all necessary conditions for the Army to fulfill its role of defending the revolutionary achievements and the country's independence and sovereignty under all circumstances. Further special attention will be paid to improving the training of patriotic guards, which are armed revolutionary units of working people from cities and villages, and of paramilitary youth detachments. In conformity with the duties devolving upon us under the Warsaw Pact, we will continue to strengthen cooperation with the armies of the other countries and we will participate in rejecting any imperialist aggression. Our Army will also develop relations with the other socialist countries and with other friendly armies.

5. The congress decides that we must continue to perfect the activity carried out by the bodies of the Ministry of Interior and by the prosecutor's office and justice bodies, to strengthen socialist legality and to combat and prevent violations of the norms of social coexistence. Attention must be taken so that no one can avoid responsibility if he harms the interests of the people and of our socialist homeland. Within the framework of deepening the democratic nature of our state, we must continue to increase the role and participation of the people's masses in the overall activity of defending the socialist achievements and the country's independence and sovereignty. We must also further strengthen cooperation between the state bodies, which, as bodies of all our people, have special tasks to fulfill within the division of labor in our society, with the working people under the people's control.

6. The congress believes it is necessary to take measures to increase the role played by people's councils, as local democratic bodies of state power, in leading the overall socioeconomic activity; in drafting and implementing the regional development plans; in further improving the planning and management of rural and urban localities; and in understanding and applying the party and state laws and decisions.

7. The congress decides that further action has to be taken to improve the activity and increase the role of the mass and civic organizations which include all categories of working people, ensure their organized participation in implementing the party's general policy, and are particularly important in our revolutionary workers democracy. The congress believes that the trade unions must constantly perfect work and play a more active role in our system of socialist democracy, in fulfilling the socioeconomic plans, in improving the working people's professional training, in increasing labor productivity and the qualitative and technical level of products, in implementing the party policy of constantly improving the living standards, and in elevating the revolutionary awareness of all working people.

8. The congress believes that an important role devolves on women's committees both as regards women's participation in the general activity of building socialism and in the implementation of the party policy aimed at ensuring complete equal rights between men and women and at promoting women in all sectors of social life. Therefore, they must enjoy the greatest of attention by our party and state.

9. The congress stressed that the Union of Communist Youth, a revolutionary youth organization, students and Pioneers associations, and the "Fatherland's Falcons" Organization have a high mission in educating and fashioning the young generation, the children, in the spirit of the revolutionary concept about the world and life. The congress asked youth organizations to struggle constantly to improve the spirit of militancy and exactingness, and the revolutionary spirit of the young Communists and of all our youth to arm the young generation with the most modern achievements of science, technology, and of human knowledge.

10. The congress assesses that an important role in society is played by the Organization of Socialist Democracy and Unity, which ensures the organized participation of millions of nonparty-member working people, under the leadership of party organizations, in the entire socioeconomic life and in the implementation of our party-state domestic and foreign policy.

We must constantly raise the level of the activity of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, which is a broadly democratic political body that unites, all mass and public organizations and all categories of working people under the leadership of the RCP and ensures the active participation of the broad masses in the country's entire political and social life and in the leadership of society.

IV.

1. The congress particularly values the great political and organizational activity carried out by party bodies and organizations in all socioeconomic fields. By creatively applying scientific socialism and the revolutionary materialist, dialectical, and historical concept to concrete conditions in our country, and fully identifying itself with the vital interests of the broad masses, the RCP is honorably fulfilling its role as the vital core of the society and a stimulant of all the people's creative energy along the road of socialism and communism. The continuous growth of its ranks and the social and national composition of the party are proof of the trust that the broad masses and all the people put in the RCP, the leading political force of the entire society.

2. Fully endorsing the theses of great theoretical and practical importance regard to party tasks in the new development stage of the country included in the report with, the congress believes that the party and its bodies and organizations should always rely on the revolutionary concept and act in a revolutionary spirit to eliminate everything that is outdated and no longer in accordance with the current development stage of our society and to promote what is new. This is an objective prerequisite for the ever stronger assertion of the party's role as the leading political force.

3. The congress decides that on the basis of accumulated experience, further action will be taken to improve the working style and methods of party bodies and organizations and pay the necessary attention to improving the organization of work, in order to implement the party-state decisions, apply the country's laws, and strengthen permanent and steady control over the implementation of the decisions of higher bodies and their decisions.

4. The congress deems it necessary to further develop internal party democracy by ensuring that the entire party discusses all domestic and foreign policy issues and that all party bodies and organizations and Communists participate in implementing overall policy and decisions. The congress decides that the principles of democratic centralism will be firmly applied by blending the initiative of Communists and party bodies and organizations with the principles of united leadership, and unflinchingly implementing the decisions of higher bodies, the Central Committee, and the party congress.

Concurrently with expanding internal party democracy and asserting the rights of all Communists to have a say in drafting and implementing party policy, we must further strengthen the action unity of all party bodies and organizations and the entire party as an essential prerequisite for the successful construction of socialism and communism in our fatherland.

5. The congress requires that party bodies and organizations resolutely work to strengthen party ranks by admitting the most advanced people in all fields of activity and raising the level of exactingness in meeting statute requirements, so that each Communist can work, struggle, and live in a revolutionary spirit. The congress believes that it is necessary to continue to preserve an appropriate social and national composition of the party as well as its adequate age structure and youthful nature. We must secure the party's leading role in the way in which each Communist fulfills the tasks entrusted to him by the party and acts to implement our party-state domestic and foreign policy.

6. The congress asks the Central Committee to pay total attention to the policy of selecting, training, and distributing cadres and to the further implementation of a correct policy of promoting party-state cadres as well as the cadres of our mass organizations and socialist democracy bodies.

In the promotion of new cadres, we must pay particular attention to their professional, technical, scientific, and cultural training and take into account each aktivist's personal skills and the way in which he actually works to implement the party policy in all fields. The congress demands that one firmly apply legal provisions and decisions on promoting, through tests, leadership cadres within our state and economic apparatus, and the principle of the periodical rotations of cadres. Each aktivist must work in a revolutionary spirit, show a spirit of combativeness, responsibility, and exactingness, and always give priority to promoting the interests of the party, people, and the cause of socialism and further strengthening the independence and sovereignty of the fatherland.

V.

1. The congress highly values the broad and intensive theoretical, ideological, political, and educational activity carried out after the 12th congress under the guidance and with the decisive contribution of party Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, as well as the report's conclusions and orientations on the political and ideological education of party cadres, members, and all working people in a revolutionary and militant spirit. The congress fully endorses and approves the party ideological program adopted by the June 1982 Central Committee plenum and approved by the party national conference and decides that it should become an integral part of the program to build the comprehensively developed socialist society and ensure Romania's progress toward communism.

2. The commendable fulfillment of decisions adopted by the 13th congress requires the elevation of the ideological activity of all party bodies and organizations. We must improve the activity of our party schools in order to mold professional revolutionary cadres with a high level of theoretical knowledge and through political-organizational training. We must greatly emphasize disseminating revolutionary methods and styles of work, ensuring that the organizational problems of party activity are properly understood, and checking to see that all decisions are implemented.

3. Proceeding from the positive experience accumulated in the past period, we will take measures to improve and increase the educational efficiency of political-ideological education so that it can ensure a profound study and thorough understanding of the documents of the 13th congress and the works of the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu; can arm the Communists and working people with the basic principles of the party policy and the targets and tasks incumbent upon each field of activity; can develop the revolutionary awareness and the moral and political features of the new man; and can promote the active participation of the working people in implementing the party program.

4. The congress believes that all ideological activity and party education should teach the Marxist-Leninist philosophy, the basic works of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, as well as other contemporary theoretical works; in this respect, the congress establishes that the party Central Committee Secretariat should ensure the printing of the respective works.

5. In full agreement with the analysis and orientations included in the report, the congress demands that, in the entire political-educational activity of fashioning the new man, the party bodies and organizations give priority to developing revolutionary socialist patriotism, love for the fatherland, responsibility and concern for the people and their revolutionary achievements, and the determination to struggle and work to build socialism and communism, continuously raise the people's material and intellectual well-being, and defend the revolutionary achievements, independence, and sovereignty of Romania.

At the same time, the political-educational activity must strongly develop the spirit of international solidarity and friendship with socialist countries, with the peoples of developing countries, with progressive forces everywhere, and with all peoples advocating and working for peace, cooperation, and equal relations among all nations.

6. In view of the changes that have occurred in our society and in the world, we must intensify the activity of studying and understanding socioeconomic phenomena and the effects of the dialectical laws of human social development so as to be able to give scientific answers to the problems raised by life and human evolution. Ideological activity must thoroughly examine the changes that have occurred in Romanian society as a result of the development of the forces of production and must study the new social structure and the new social relations and relations of production. We must also examine the manifestation of the socialist mode of production, the development of state and cooperative socialist property, and the new problems emerging in the system of work and distribution and in the application of the principles of socialist ethics and equity. In the coming period we will continue to pay particular attention to establishing methods for the gradual transition to implementing the communist principles of work, life, and distribution. Proceeding from the study of practice, experience, and life, our ideological activity and social-science research must enlighten the road for Romania's firm progress toward the highest peaks of communism.

7. The congress requires that party bodies and organizations and all institutes and workers in the field of ideology, education, and propaganda carry out an intransigent struggle against bourgeois influences in the people's consciousness and life, against retrograde, mystical, and obscurantist mentalities, and unmask and combat any outside attempts at cultural pollution promoted by reactionary, anticommunist circles. We will pay greater attention to emphasizing the aspects and realities through which the entire domestic and international evolution confirms the correctness of the materialistic-dialectical concept about the world and life and the superiority of the socialist system, the only system capable of eliminating social inequality and inequity and the exploitation and oppression of the broad masses, and of placing the entire development of the forces of production in the service of man and the flourishing of his personality. At the same time we will work to firmly combat, on the basis of substantiated arguments, the bourgeois propaganda theses and any attempts to slander socialism; likewise, we will resolutely combat any manifestations of nationalism, chauvinism, racism, and anti-Semitism, to which reactionary forces resort in order to weaken the cohesion and unity of progressive forces and broad masses in the struggle against imperialism and war and for a policy of peace and national independence.

8. Pointing out with satisfaction the results attained in developing literature, art, and our socialist culture in general, the congress fully endorses Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's assessment that the heroism of workers, peasants, and intellectuals, and the entire fervent activity for the country's revolutionary transformation offer subjects for everlasting works to our creative people, who can thus elevate Romanian literature and art to an ever higher level and contribute to the development of our people's socialist awareness. The congress calls on our men of art and culture to create new works, drawing their inspiration from the working people, the life of our people, and their huge activity to build the new system in our fatherland.

9. The congress requires that the party bodies and organizations increase their concern with raising the mass cultural-artistic activity to a higher level and expanding and enriching its contents. We will continue to pay particular attention to mass cultural, artistic, and technical creation within the framework of the national festival "Song to Romania" by continuously extending this activity. We must ensure the broad participation of the people's masses in the entire cultural-artistic life of the country as an integral party of comprehensive activity to build socialism and communism in Romania.

10. The congress endorses the report's assessment that it is necessary to further preserve the living, innovating, and revolutionary spirit of the party and its theoretical and ideological activity, and to continuously work to improve and raise the party's leading role in accordance with requirements of the new stage and of socioeconomic, scientific, and cultural development so that our party can always be a revolutionary party which stimulates the entire development and maintains the patriotic and combat spirit of our people.

VI.

1. The 13th party congress fully endorses the report's evaluation of the evolution of international life and fully approves our active party-state foreign policy and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's international initiatives and actions to promote a policy of peace, cooperation, detente, and the defense of the independence and freedom of peoples.

2. The congress estimates that the dynamism and realism of our party-state foreign policy and the high prestige it enjoys in the world have been and are organically linked to the decisive contribution made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, a prominent personality of the contemporary world and outstanding militant of the international communist and workers movement, who -- through his revolutionary and creative political thinking and action, which are permeated by high responsibility for the destiny of the Romanian people and all peoples in the world -- has brilliantly drafted the strategy of our country's active participation in solving complex problems facing mankind and in the struggle for peace and a better and more just world on our planet.

The congress highly values Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's decisive role in drafting and implementing our party-state foreign policy; it also highly values his peace initiatives and prodigious international activity; in this context it points out the particular importance of his meetings and talks with party-state leaders from socialist countries, with heads of state, government, and parties from developing, nonaligned, and other countries, and with other outstanding figures of contemporary political and social life. This has led to extending Romania's international relations, increasing its contribution to the discussion and resolution of key problems of the contemporary world, and promoting international dialogue, understanding, and cooperation.

3. Noting with satisfaction that in recent years international developments have fully confirmed the correctness of assessments and orientations established by the 12th congress and the party national conference, the congress endorses the evaluations and conclusions of the profoundly scientific analysis of the international situation included in the report, which proves that in this period revolutionary achievements and progressive changes have consolidated on the world arena, and the national independence of peoples who shook off the yoke of colonial and imperialist domination has strengthened. At the same time we have witnessed a number of actions by reactionary imperialist forces which still do not want to accept the changes in international life and the overall trend for mankind's historical development along the road of progress and independence. Events in recent years have clearly emphasized that the policy of detente, disarmament, peace, and cooperation in the world can only be preserved and consolidated through the continuous struggle of progressive and anti-imperialist forces and of peoples everywhere.

4. The congress fully endorses the report's firm guideline concerning the development of cooperation and solidarity with all socialist countries, primarily the neighboring ones. In this respect, we will work to continuously develop cooperation with the Soviet Union and to strengthen friendship and solidarity between our peoples and parties.

The RCP and the Socialist Republic of Romania will continue to work firmly to overcome differences between certain socialist countries in the belief that the negotiated solution of certain contentious issues or differences between certain socialist countries has a great significance for world peace, as well as for strengthening the solidarity of socialist states, increasing the prestige and force of socialism, and promoting a policy of disarmament, peace, and cooperation among all nations.

5. In view of the fact that the validity of the Warsaw Pact comes to an end in 1985, the congress authorizes the party Central Committee to adopt appropriate measures, along with other member-states, to extend the Pact's duration.

6. The congress endorses the party-state intensive activity to strongly develop relations with the developing countries, nonaligned countries, and small- and medium-sized states in the belief that the enhancement of solidarity and cooperation among these states is an important element of a policy of independence, cooperation, and peace.

7. At the same time, in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence, Romania will further extend relations with the developed capitalist states and all countries, regardless of social system, thus making a contribution to the world exchange of assets within the international division of labor and to the development of cooperation and dialogue in order to solve all problems by taking into account the interests of each nation and of the independence, freedom, and overall progress of all peoples.

8. The congress estimates that in the current situation, when the international situation has deteriorated without precedent and the danger of a new world war and a nuclear catastrophe has increased, the basic issue of the contemporary age is halting the arms race, primarily nuclear, and taking steps to bring about disarmament and ensure a lasting peace in the world. The congress endorses the report's assessment that the development of nuclear weapons and the stockpiles accumulated by the two great powers, the United States and the Soviet Union, which can destroy the whole of mankind several times over and the conditions for life itself on our planet, have created a completely new situation that practically eliminates war as an alternative. In the current international circumstances, there is no alternative to completely eliminating wars and promoting a policy of cooperation and peace. Faced with the creation of this serious situation, all governments, heads of state, and political forces bear a great responsibility to their peoples and to the whole of mankind.

In view of the very serious situation created on our continent as a result of the deployment of U.S. intermediate-range nuclear missiles in certain West European countries, and the subsequent implementation of the USSR nuclear countermeasures in certain European socialist countries, the congress deems it necessary that everything be done to halt the implementation of these measures by both sides, namely, to halt both the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles and the implementation of the USSR countermeasures, and that a deadline be fixed for the withdrawal of missiles deployed thus far. It is also necessary to resume the negotiations between the United States and the USSR on reaching an appropriate agreement on nuclear weapons and other armaments and eliminating intermediate-range missiles and, later, all nuclear weapons from Europe. As the intermediate-range missiles are of primary concern to NATO and the Warsaw Pact member-countries, these states should also participate in these negotiations in an appropriate form and should assume the necessary responsibility for defending life, freedom, and their peoples and preventing a nuclear catastrophe in Europe.

Attaching great importance to the Stockholm conference on trust and disarmament in Europe, Romania will resolutely work to bring about its successful conclusion, in the belief that this will have great significance for the policy of detente and cooperation and for the strengthening of friendship among countries on our continent.

At the same time we will work to develop complete cooperation among Balkan countries and turn this area into a region without nuclear weapons and foreign military bases. We will further support proposals and efforts to create nuclear-free zones in northern and central Europe and other parts of the world as part and parcel of the struggle for overall disarmament, primarily nuclear.

Assessing that the intensification of steps to militarize outer space considerably increases the danger of a nuclear catastrophe and that, on the whole, the use of outer space without any kind of controls poses serious threats to the ecological balance and the life of mankind and the entire planet, the congress endorses the idea included in the report concerning the need for an overall regulation of the use of outer space by various countries for peaceful purposes.

The congress reiterates Romania's determination to continue to work firmly the future, too, to bring about disarmament, primarily nuclear, and defend the supreme right of men and nations to existence, freedom, and life; the congress reiterates the conviction that it is within the power of peoples everywhere -- as attested by the large peace movement in Europe and on other continents -- to bring about, through united action, a resumption of the policy of detente and cooperation and to ensure world peace.

9. Expressing concern over the recent aggravation of the situation of developing countries, as a result of the world economic crisis, and over the growing gaps between rich and poor countries, the congress believes that real negotiations should start on the general problems of socioeconomic development in order to establish an overall program to assist efforts aimed at eliminating underdevelopment. Romania's goal is to find a global solution to economic-financial problems and it believes that the establishment of a new international economic order is an objective prerequisite for overcoming the current economic crisis and ensuring the stability and harmonious development of the world economy. This would have great importance for the policy of detente, cooperation, and peace.

10. The congress reiterates Romania's firm and consistent positions on peacefully solving conflicts and contentious issues between states through negotiations alone, in the belief that, no matter how long and difficult such negotiations may be, they are the only reasonable way and the only alternative to conflicts and wars. The congress reiterates the principled position of our party and state according to which the solution of the complex problems of international life should proceed from total renounciation of the policy of force and the threat of force and from strict observance in the relations between states of the principles of full equality of rights, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in the domestic affairs of other countries, mutual advantage, and each people's right to freely chooses the road of its socioeconomic development.

11. Romania will continue to resolutely work to increase the role of the United Nations and other international bodies in democratically resolving all world problems, with the participation of all states, particularly the small- and medium-sized countries and the nonaligned and developing states, which are vitally interested in a policy of independence, cooperation, peace, and social progress.

12. The congress fully endorses the report's orientations concerning further development of the RCP's relations with all communist and workers parties. In view of the complex problems facing mankind today, the RCP believes that everything should be done to overcome certain differences, strengthen solidarity, and attain a new unity based on equality and respect for each party's right to independently draft its political line in accordance with historical, national, and social conditions prevailing in each country.

Believing that certain problems in the communist and workers movement derive from old practices of interference in the affairs of certain parties and are also the outcome of great changes which have occurred and the new issues that have emerged in international life, our congress considers that mutual meetings and consultations, including the organizations of regional and international consultations and conferences, aimed at making a free exchange of views, without adopting decisions and imposing certain views on other parties, is a requirement of contemporary development. The enhancement of solidarity and unity are an essential element of the unity of progressive and revolutionary forces everywhere and of the policy for socioeconomic progress, cooperation, and peace in the world.

The RCP will continue to work firmly to extend relations with socialist and social-democratic parties, national liberation movements, and progressive parties in the countries which have shaken off the yoke of imperialist domination and have embarked upon of free and independent development, in the belief that this is an important element of the struggle for the progress and independence of peoples and for disarmament and peace.

At the same time we will work to further develop ties with democratic parties and political forces, Christian-democratic, liberal, and other parties and organizations and to strengthen cooperation among these forces, as their united struggle is an element of decisive importance for democratically solving international problems in the interest of all peoples and for progress, independence, and peace in the world.

13. The congress reiterates the solidarity and support of our party and people for the struggle of all revolutionary and progressive forces and all peoples against the imperialist and neocolonialist policy of domination and exploitation against racism and apartheid, for national and social liberation, and for democratic changes and free and independent development along the road of the socioeconomic progress of all nations.

The 13th congress goes down in our country's history as a brilliant point in asserting the RCP's role as the vital power center of our society, which unites, mobilizes, and guides all our nation's creative energy in the work and struggle to elevate the fatherland onto higher peaks of progress and civilization. The militant spirit and high political-ideological level of our discussions has clearly highlighted the great thinking and action capacity of the party and its high revolutionary responsibility to the cause of socialism and communism and the country's destiny.

The congress proceedings, as well as the broad discussion of the draft documents with the entire party, all working people's collectives, and all the people, have occasioned a broad manifestation of our party's democracy and of the participation of Communists and the entire aktiv in drafting the party's general political line. Congress and documents have also occasioned a strong assertion of the political and organizational unity of our party, the leading political force of the entire nation.

The great forum of Communists in Romania has demonstrated with particular clarity and brilliance, the unshakable unity of all the party and people around Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the most beloved and esteemed son of our workers class and nations, eminent theoretician and revolutionary leader, prominent personality of international political life, and symbol of the Romanian people's ideals for freedom, peace, and progress.

The complete unanimity with which the congress had endorsed the party's general political line and long-term guidelines, the documents of historic importance for the harmonious progress of our socialist society, and the unanimous resolution and great enthusiasm with which Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was reelected to the supreme position as party secretary general, all this has been an impressive expression of the unity of thinking, will, and action of millions of Communists and all our party and people, and a guarantee of successfully implementing the decisions adopted by, and all targets included in, the party program.

Through the entire development of its proceedings and the documents adopted, the 13th congress has strongly demonstrated our party's capacity to fashion the fatherland's destiny and unite all the people's efforts and energy, by leading the nation from one victory to another along the road of progress, prosperity, freedom, and national independence and ensuring it an ever more dignified place among all free nations in the world.

The congress calls on all Communists and party, mass, and public bodies and organizations, and all working people to increasingly close ranks around the party and Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to do their best and work energetically and in a spirit of high revolutionary responsibility, in order to commendably implement the decisions and documents adopted, continuously increase the people's material and intellectual well-being, promote the flourishing of the fatherland under conditions of complete independence and sovereignty, and ensure the country's firm march forward toward socialism and communism.

OFFICIALS ENDORSE CEAUSESCU FOR REELECTION

Gheorghe Radulescu

AU271303 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Nov 84 p 6

[Report on speech by Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and vice president of the State Council, at the 13th RCP Congress in Bucharest on 21 November]

[Text] Much beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, much esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu, esteemed comrades: It has become a unanimously appreciated truth that in our party's and country's history the ninth party congress opened up a new era and, as a consequence, a new atmosphere in all areas of activity. Our society had greatly needed such a qualitatively renovating event and the daring energy to unleash it. That event, which decisively marked a renewal and the transition to a new stage in Romania's socialist revolution, was the memorable ninth party congress, and the creative energy, the guiding mind and revolutionary awareness which brought about this historic transformation was our wise leader, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to whom we owe everything we are today and also to whom we owe the elevating prospects for which we strive.

He, who is leading, as a wise strategist, the destinies of Socialist Romania, has asserted himself as an outstanding personality of the international socialist and communist movement and of creative Marxist thinking of our time and is unanimously valued and respected throughout the world. My thoughts, as well as yours, at this point turn to the 13th party congress with natural and justified recognition and they turn to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu whose personality makes us proud, for he is a guarantee for our future achievements up to the year 2000, the basis for which we are now setting.

A high moral duty makes me assert firmly from the very beginning that the comprehensive and excellent report of the greatest theoretical and practical value presented by the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and the other documents submitted for discussion in the 13th party congress, represent, through their realism and revolutionary boldness and by reflecting the orientations of the party program, basic aspects of the Romanian people's fundamental interests by guaranteeing their continuous evolution on the road to socialism and communism. The documents confirm the correctness and determination of the domestic and foreign policy promoted by our party and state, stress the unabated adherence of the Romanian people to the ideals of social progress and international cooperation and peace. The viability of this policy has tellingly been put to the test in the current 5-year plan: Even under the complex circumstances of stagnation or reduction in the production at a world level, Romania has registered positive and growing rates and has acted to further improve the material and cultural well-being of all our people. These achievements have been attained because all sorts of difficulties have been overcome. Nothing has been easy and everything has been achieved on the basis of the creative work carried out by all our people. All of us are convinced that the stretch we have traveled and which is part and parcel of the complex process of building the comprehensively developed socialist society, has been necessary from a historical point of view.

I want to state that from the bottom of my heart I join the desire expressed by all our party and people, namely to reelect Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the clear-sighted leader of our party and state and the founder of modern and Socialist Romania, upon whose initiative and under whose direct guidance the documents presented at our congress, as well as the important decisions adopted in the past 20 years were drafted, to the supreme position of RCP secretary general.

In expressing my full adherence to the documents submitted to the congress discussions, I want to assure you, beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and you, most respected Comrade Elena Ceausescu, and you esteemed delegates to this congress, that my will and energy will be directed toward implementing the decisions we will adopt, and that I will struggle resolutely in the future, too, to apply the domestic and foreign policy of our party and state. The united and indivisible creative energy with which all our people will act to implement the 13th congress decisions will also include my contribution, the only goal of which is to elevate our homeland and to bring about the triumph of the antifascist and communist ideals of our young generation and of the generation that as early as the thirties of our century was represented by our beloved secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

The speaker then referred to certain problems stressed in the congress documents including the concept, formulated by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, on economic efficiency in the construction of socialism, in the transition from an extensive to an intensive development, a concept that was raised to the level of an essential aspect of party and state policy.

Within this framework the speaker made extensive reference to some of the factors for increasing profits and profitability to a great extent. Among them, priority was given to broadly promoting technological progress in all areas and to introducing the achievements of modern science and technology into the production process. In conformity with this trend, the programs on scientific research and technological development in the 1986-90 5-Year Plan and between 1991-2000, drafted under Comrade Elena Ceausescu's guidance, a prominent politician and a scientist of international reputation and appreciation, aim at solving the essential problems of the intensive development of the national economy by stressing considerably the qualitative factors and financial-economic efficiency in ensuring economic growth.

Each economic unit and each leadership collective and working man must constantly and daily concern himself with manufacturing highly technical products required by the domestic and foreign markets. We appreciate the fact that the party secretary general has stressed the need to achieve in the next 5-year plan a true revolution in improving the technical and qualitative level of our overall production. Comrades, this goal means a radical change in our economic activity with a direct influence on increasing the degree of making proper use of material resources and manpower and an implicit influence on increasing profits and profitability, and ultimately an influence on increasing the national income.

At the same time, raising profitability is conditioned by substantially reducing production costs and especially material expenditures. Our new system is incompatible with waste of any kind, with disorder and lack of discipline in managing resources, and it is incompatible with their irrational use. The requirements of financial-economic self-management, as well as the interests of the socialist society, require rational and economical management and more effective use of all resources available.

Proceeding from the fact that the most concentrated expression of financial-economic efficiency is social labor productivity, the documents envisage higher growth rates regarding this index and a greater contribution by this factor to increasing the national income. This is possible both by introducing automation and mechanization more rapidly and by giving them general application in the production process, by making better use of work hours, and by constantly increasing the professional, technical, scientific, and cultural level of training of all working people. Greater attention must be given to scientifically organizing the production process and work because the productivity gaps compared to advanced countries are not only technological gaps, but also organizational ones. Where the organization of the production process is inadequate and absolute, progress is jeopardized and in danger.

After extensive reference to the role of financial control to prevent wastes in material and financial resources, the speaker stressed the importance of the concept presented by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in his report on organically blending revolutionary workers democracy with the principles of democratic centralism and with the norms of the national plan. These requirements are part and parcel of the broader concept promoted by the party secretary general in connection with the role of the state in the current stage of socialist construction and in our society's future development -- a concept which I consider of capital importance in science and in leading the society. A dynamic and prosperous economy, which pursues well-defined programmatic goals, imperatively requires a proper functioning of the state and its bodies. It requires the constant improvement of economic and leadership mechanisms. Weakening them would only lead to disorder and anarchy, to the dispersion of forces, and to the emergence and aggravation of contradictions.

Within this framework, one has to stress the particular importance of the financial-economic mechanism, a mechanism of intensive development whose founder is Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. This mechanism focuses on productive unity, implying financial-economic self-management, and aims at effectively managing the area entrusted to it by the society so that it will be able to finance itself and to contribute, with increasingly larger resources, to ensuring our society's general funds.

Let us admit, comrades, that promoting workers self-management and financial-economic self-administration has been a truly revolutionary and crucial step in leadership and planning, in the wage system and material incentives, in the organization of banking -- financial relations, and in activating the financial-economic levers. The speaker then said:

We must work with determination and exactingness so that financial-economic self-management will be applied in each economic unit so that the spirit of responsibility and saving in the use of material and financial means and a sense of discipline in fulfilling tasks become defining characteristics in the activity of all working collectives.

I want to express my full adherence to the foreign policy promoted by the party and state and to the untiring activity meeting with wide international response and approval carried out by our country's president. In the spirit of high responsibility toward the destiny of the Romanian people and the destiny of all peoples in the world, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu constantly acts for the general cause of socialism and communism; for strengthening the unity of the revolutionary, progressive, democratic, and anti-imperialist forces; for constructively solving, in the interests of all peoples, the great problems of today; and for defending the basic rights to life, peace and freedom of people everywhere.

On the basis of an objective correlation between domestic and foreign factors of socialist construction and of the increasing interdependence between national economies, our state, in giving priority to mobilizing and making proper use of the country's resources to promote socioeconomic development, also consistently struggles to constantly expand economic and scientific-technological cooperation on an equal footing with all the socialist countries, primarily with neighboring ones. It also actively participates in perfecting and developing CEMA activity, expands relations with the developing and nonaligned countries, the developed capitalist states, and all countries in the world, irrespective of social system. Romania's constantly broader participation in the world economic flow is a basic orientation of the next 5-year plan and one of the guidelines of our country's development up to the year 2000.

The report presented to the congress, the new ideas of great theoretical and practical value set forth by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on international developments, the means of solving existing difficult international issues, the role played by peoples, communist and workers movements and by all revolutionary, progressive, and democratic forces -- ideas to which I fully adhere -- confirm the resolute determination by our party, Socialist Romania, and our party and state leader to continue to work with great consistency to achieve the aspirations of the Romanian people and those of all peoples, namely to live in peace and cooperation and in a better and more just world, without weapons and wars.

Looking with love to the Communists in this hall, to the delegates to the 13th party congress, I am fully convinced that our goal, the goal of all of us -- the elevation and progress of Socialist Romania -- will be achieved. And this because all of us are headed by the steadfast and unflinching wisdom of our experienced and beloved secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

Emil Bobu

AU270825 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Nov 84 p 4

[Report on speech by Emil Bobu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, to the 13th RCP Congress in Bucharest on 21 November]

[Text] Much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, much esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu, esteemed comrade delegates and guests:

We are now experiencing a memorable event, recorded with golden letters in the chronicle of the development of our socialist nation and in the consciousness of all the people, namely the 13th RCP Congress. This great forum of the party is taking place in the year of the 40th anniversary of the August 1944 antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation, when all our people, inspired by creative upsurge and ardent patriotic enthusiasm, are making all efforts to fashion their socialist destiny and the fatherland's bright future.

Since the last party congress, we have covered a road of dynamic and heroic work crowned by great achievements. This work clearly emphasizes our nation's material and cultural creative strength and the Romanian people's calling to build and their firm determination to confer new and eloquent dimensions to this period of memorable deeds and to enrich the great patrimony of our socialist achievements in our most fertile historical period, which is legitimately called, to the pride and satisfaction of all the sons of the fatherland, the "Nicolae Ceausescu Era," after our eminent leader, the creator of modern Romania, and the great hero of our nation.

The election of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the 13th congress to the position of party secretary general, through the unanimous will of the party and people, has ensured that our nation's destiny is in the hands of an outstanding political personality and tried and true revolutionary militant, who is permeated by a huge love for the country and its working people and endowed with a daring and most original thinking and will. Under his personal leadership and at his revolutionary initiative, we have launched a vast offensive to renew and modernize our technical-material base, have strongly asserted the role of qualitative factors in all social sectors, and have carried out broad activity to improve social and political structures and the organization and leadership of society. In this respect, we have created a vast institutionalized system of our revolutionary socialist democracy, unique in its way, which permits the full and direct participation of citizens in solving great public problems and running the social life. We have also opened up a broad field of action to mold socialist awareness and to fashion the new man, capable of assuming his great responsibilities as conscious builder of his own socialist and communist destiny.

I listened with deep emotion and profound satisfaction to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's report, a document which sums up with vast perspective the strivings of the Romanian peoples and the laws of our social development. The report is a true charter of work and struggle for all Communists and working people; it establishes, with scientific judgment and rigor, guidelines for our socioeconomic progress and orientations for Romanian social development to a new and higher stage of increasing the overall level of civilization and well-being of our socialist nation.

This document of overwhelming theoretical and practical importance reflects the outstanding qualities of the personality of our party secretary general, a brilliant revolutionary militant, and his extraordinary ability to interpret the country's present and future in the light of generally valid truths of scientific-socialism and objective laws of social and historical development. The document also reflects Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's dynamism and daring in tackling and solving the most difficult problems raised by the political and socioeconomic development of the fatherland and by Romania's firm march forward along the road of socialism and communism.

That is why all Communists and all the sons of the fatherland unanimously express their love and admiration for the beloved leader of the party and state and their unflinching desire that Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu should remain at the head of the party as a guarantee of firmly implementing the programs to ceaselessly raise Socialist Romania, under conditions of dignity and freedom, to new peaks of progress and civilization.

It is my conscientious duty to full my mandate as delegate to the congress and wholeheartedly support and vote, along with all our people, that Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu be reelected to the supreme position as RCP secretary general!

As shown in the document submitted for congress discussion, the original scientific research represents basic support for attaining high levels of economic efficiency. The great successes of contemporary Romanian science and the positive results of its blending with stringent production requirements are closely linked to the laborious activity of Comrade Elena Ceausescu, leading militant of our party and eminent scientist, who makes an important contribution to the flourishing of the economic, scientific, and cultural life of our society.

At this time of great patriotism and moving reflection on the great successes in the socioeconomic and intellectual life of our country, the Communists and all working people express full gratitude to our glorious Communist Party, which has asserted and increasingly asserts itself as a living political body deeply anchored in life's realities and as a vital core and leading political force of our entire society.

The speaker further said: We can proudly state that the party has never been stronger than now and that the united will, thinking, and action, as well as the indestructible cohesion of its ranks is a strong foundation for our successes in the great work for Socialist Romania's comprehensive flourishing.

Steeled in the fire of revolutionary struggle and in the work for the socialist change of our society, the party has strengthened its quality as the revolutionary party of the workers class, by ensuring the preponderance in its ranks of highly skilled and experienced workers in the working processes as well as in running and organizing production: 75 percent of all Communists directly carry out their activity in the sphere of material production. The fact that over 32 percent of the active population are party members reflects the party's great organizational strength and its prestige and influence among all categories of working people. It also reflects the granite unity of the entire nation around the party and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

The speaker further said: We are fully aware of the fact that the party's leading role should not be understood as a mere slogan or abstract requirement. It should take concrete form, as the report to the congress points out, in the daily practical work of each party organization and body and each Communist in his capacity as party member. Therefore, the political, moral, and professional qualities of those admitted into the party have constituted, in recent years, basic criteria for increasing party ranks. We have successfully implemented the party policy of strengthening its ranks with a larger number of women and youth, members of the Union of Communist Youth.

In the spirit of the particularly generous and clear idea concerning the importance of thorough political-ideological training and broad knowledge of all party members, the party bodies and organizations should consistently work to ensure that all cadres and all Communists study and master the revolutionary Marxist theory and scientific socialism, whose basic principles and concepts have been broadly developed, in a creatively theoretical and practical way, as in Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's works, which are a priceless thesaurus of outstanding importance for arming all our party and each Communist with the necessary knowledge to organize and lead the great work of socialist and communist construction in Romania.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's report to the congress particularly stresses the need to further improve the working style and methods of party bodies and organizations, in accordance with the latest requirements raised by the overall development of socialist construction in our fatherland.

In the current stage, when the conferences of county, municipal, and town party organizations have adopted regional socioeconomic development plans for the 1986-90 period, as well as territorial planning drafts for the coming years, we are firmly determined to pay greater attention to substantially improving the leadership style and methods of party bodies and organizations, to ensure the proper functioning of local party bodies, to promote the participation of each member of these bodies in the entire leadership activity, to strengthen the collective work and revolutionary spirit, and to organize activities in an exemplary way in order to ensure the uniform leadership of all socioeconomic sectors.

The great targets included in the report to the congress and the directives require a better organization of party work in economic units and its involvement with production problems, as well as a greater spirit of responsibility for secretaries of the party organizations, who, as is well know, are also chairmen of the working people's councils, in fulfilling plan provisions in an exemplary way and ensuring the optimal functioning of the bodies of workers democracy and the smooth development of the entire production process.

In the activity of running the complex process of building socialism and communism in our fatherland, the party has set as one of its main tasks the creation of a strong party aktiv, wholly devoted to the cause of the workers class. It is the historic merit of our party and its leadership that it has succeeded, over the years, in raising scores of thousands of party-state and mass organization aktivists, men with a thorough political-ideological training, wide professional and cultural horizons, and exemplary behavior, who spare no effort to unflinchingly implement the party policy. In applying the cadre policy, our party bodies have received, as they did in other spheres, as well, clear guidelines and orientations, which facilitated the establishment of a uniform system for forming, training, and selecting cadres. This system consists of: promoting cadres on the basis of tests; consulting the collectives to which the respective cadres belong; periodically training cadres and testing their political and professional knowledge; applying the principle of periodic cadre rotation; and applying other regulations which have ensured a better development of this activity.

After referring to certain deficiencies in the organizational activity, the speaker said: If all party bodies and organizations, as well as the central and local party apparatus, had acted with greater responsibility, exactingness, and devotion in all spheres of activity, our results could have been much better.

The party, like any other living body, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu teaches us, is constantly submitted to a process of renewal and improvement. This is also reflected in the changes and additions to the party statute. The new provisions aim at raising to a higher level the party's leading role, the title of Communist, and the responsibility of party members and party bodies and organizations in building socialism and communism, developing the revolutionary workers democracy, elevating the people's material and intellectual living standard, and strengthening the fatherland's independence and sovereignty.

Please allow me to pay warm and respectful homage, from this high rostrum of the congress, to the international activity carried out by our party and state and by the outstanding politician and untiring revolutionary struggler for the unity and cohesion of communist and workers parties and all progressive forces, for understanding, cooperation, and peace among nations, for the cause of the independence and sovereignty of peoples, for disarmament and a new international economic order, and for the people's right to life, peace, and a free and dignified existence -- Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania!

Expressing again my full endorsement of the report to the congress and of all documents submitted for the discussion and approval of our high forum, I wish to assure the congress and you personally, much beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, that we, those who carry out our activity in the organizational sphere, will do everything to continuously strengthen the party, its capacity to mobilize the masses, and its unity and cohesion; to implement in an exemplary way the historic decisions of the 13th congress aimed at ensuring our firm progress along the road of socialism and communism and elevating our free and independent fatherland to ever higher peaks of civilization, progress, and well-being.

"asile Pungan

AU270849 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Nov 84 p 8

[Report on speech by Vasile Pungan, member of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, at the 13th RCP Congress in Bucharest on 21 November]

[Text] Much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, much esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu, esteemed comrades: In agreement with the desire and thoughts of all our people, I would like to express, on behalf of Communists and all of us working in the field of foreign economic relations, the total desire and ardent wish that Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu be reelected to the supreeme position as RCP secretary general.

Our entire nation considers this reelection as the surest guarantee of fulfilling the great programs for the fatherland's flourishing and successfully continuing our party-state domestic and foreign policy. I agree with the comrades who stressed the extraordinary importance of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's report to the congress, an all-encompassing analysis of our fatherland's socioeconomic development, which defines with scientific rigor, ardent patriotism, and high revolutionary spirit, the clear guidelines of the program for Romania's impetuous progress toward the peaks of civilization, progress, socialism, and communism. The report to the congress also makes a profound and original synopsis of the main phenomena, trends, and developments in the contemporary world.

I believe it is my duty, the speaker said, to state here, before the congress, that the personal support and priceless guidance continuously given by the party secretary general to the foreign trade activity have conferred dynamism, new dimensions, and an unprecedented scope to Romania's participation in the international division of labor. In this respect, it is significant that our foreign trade volume has increased 8 times in the past 20 years.

The achievements attained in the development of the national economy, our party-state foreign policy, the visits paid by Romania's president, together with the much esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu, to various countries, and the talks conducted by them with many party-state leaders and representatives of governments and large economic and financial organizations have created premises for a durable expansion of our foreign economic exchanges, including during the current 5-year plan.

Concurrently with the increase in the volume of exchanges, many important shifts have occurred in the structure of Romanian exports which took concrete shape in the extension of the variety of goods and services we offer to foreign partners, as well as in the increase in the share of highly processed products. The export of machines, equipment, means of transportation, and chemical products has rapidly developed and now occupies first place, with more than 41 percent of our total exports, compared with only 6 percent in 1950 and 25 percent in 1965.

[illegible] exports. [illegible] 1981-85 period, the average [illegible] specific) price per metric ton of [illegible] products has generally increased [illegible] percent and for other groups of commodities, such as technological equipment, by [illegible] 18-20 percent.

As an expression of Romania's policy of peace, cooperation, and friendship with all peoples, we have expanded our international economic cooperation, which is an advanced form of foreign economic exchanges. The party secretary general has played and continues to play the decisive role in the initiation, conceptual substantiation, and practical promotion of this activity. In 1984, international economic cooperation ventures account for more than 27 percent of Romanian exports and almost 20 percent of the imports of raw materials required by the national economy. As a result of the strategy drawn up by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, one of the most important results of the activity carried out in the interval between the two congresses has been the growing surplus recorded in recent years in our trade balance, while ensuring the necessary imports for the appropriate supply of our national economy. This active trade balance has allowed us to substantially reduce our foreign debt, Romania being one of the few countries in the world, which, through its own efforts, has managed this at a time of serious perturbations in the world economy.

All those working in the foreign trade sector know that a number of shortcomings and drawbacks have been and still are present in our activity. I must stress here, before the congress, much esteemed Comrade Secretary General, that we have only partly used the great openings you created for us through your untiring activity. We failed to conclude foreign contracts at the right time and in accordance with our production structure, so as to permit our industry to prepare itself adequately; and we made incomplete use of the great advantages offered by international economic cooperation.

I report to the congress that in accordance with your recommendations, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, we have already taken steps to speedily redress this state of affairs and I assure the congress and you, much esteemed Comrade Secretary General, that we will resolutely work to eliminate shortcomings and commendably fulfill the plan for foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

The speaker then referred to the future development of Romanian foreign trade, as envisaged in the congress documents. He said that, as is shown in Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's report and in the congress directives, in the next 5-year plan we will continue to intensify Romania's participation in the international division of labor, having provided for increasing foreign trade at a higher pace than the social product and the industrial commodity production and ensuring a higher dynamism of exports compared to imports.

To implement the tasks set for us, we will work together with the economic ministries and industrial centrals to further improve the production earmarked for export by emphasizing the undelayed implementation of programs adopted by the party leadership and generally aimed at raising the competitiveness of Romanian products on foreign markets.

We will firmly act to apply Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's guidelines on extending higher forms of cooperation: jointly building, running, and exploiting certain industrial units; carrying out joint ventures on third markets; and setting up joint production and marketing societies. We will work to increase the share of long-term and stable cooperation ventures, will better research and use international markets, and will make all efforts to better sell the Romanian products.

Being aware of the tasks incumbent upon us, the speaker concluded, please allow me to again reiterate the solemn pledge and firm determination of all those working in the field of foreign economic relations to spare no effort and work with all our might, devotion, and responsibility to thus make an ever greater contribution to implementing all tasks set by you, Comrade Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu, and the decisions of the 13th congress, which foreshadow the image of an ever more flourishing Socialist Romania as an active factor in the struggle to build a better and more just world, free of the terror or war, a world in which all countries can develop freely and independently, in accordance with the desire of their peoples.

Richard Winter

AU270912 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Nov 84 p 8

[Report on speech by Richard Winter, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, minister of technical-material supply and control of the management of fixed assets, and vice chairman of the Council of Working People of German Nationality, at the 13th RCP Congress in Bucharest on 21 November]

[Text] Much beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, much esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu, esteemed comrades: Allow me to voice my feelings of legitimate pride and particular satisfaction with the theses and orientations of great profoundity and clarity included in the brilliant report to the congress delivered by party Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

The vigor of our progress along the road of the comprehensively developed socialist society, the force and unity of the party, the continuous expansion of the socialist democracy, the brilliant resolution of the nationality problem in the spirit of our party's revolutionary concept, and the unshakable unity of all the people around the party are directly linked to the untiring activity carried out by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, eminent leader and strategist, ardent patriot, and distinguished politician.

The party and all the people highly value the decisive role played by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in establishing and substantiating our domestic and foreign policy, organizing the entire activity to implement this policy, and running the entire work to build socialism and communism in Romania.

Consequently, I express my full endorsement for the party's domestic and foreign policy and for the great ideas included in the brilliant report to the congress and the other documents submitted to the congress for discussion. Therefore, I warmly and wholeheartedly support the reelection to the supreme position as party secretary general of our illustrous Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, which fully guarantees the successful implementation of the noble goals and ideals set by the documents of the 13th party congress for all our people.

Stressing the particular importance of the theses included in the report with regard to strengthening the role of the state in planning balanced economic development and to applying firmly and unflinchingly the new economic-financial mechanism, the speaker said that we must instill a spirit of responsibility in the field of technical-material supply -- through direct cooperation with the ministries, industrial centrals, and other bodies -- and we must ensure a better correlation between the material base and the itemized production plan by taking into account the established consumption norms a view to ensuring the normal and continuous supplies for manufacturing processes.

At the same time, we must firmly act to ensure that each economic unit turns out all products envisaged by plan and economic contracts, so that we can thus ensure a rational flow of raw and other materials, prevent disruptions in the supply activity, eliminate infringements in securing the planned reserves, and improve transportation.

One of the basic features of our party's economic policy is developing our own raw materials base and increasingly meeting the requirements for materials, fuel, and energy from domestic production. I can state that the firmness and resolute consistency with which our party secretary general has raised this problem before us and the entire country have proved to be the driving power which gave the impetus, particularly in the period after the 12th congress, to ensuring that many materials, products, and spare parts were assimilated in the domestic manufacturing process, something which allowed us to better meet supply requirements for these resources, by decreasing our dependence on the foreign market.

It is of vital importance for our socioeconomic development to intensify the recovery and utilization of reusable materials, the surest source of supply, which must meet up to 50 percent of domestic consumption requirements and even more in the case of certain raw materials. In the next 5-year plan, we will thus recover and reintroduce in the productive flow more than 50 million metric tons of steel and cast iron, 850,000 metric tons of nonferrous metals, more than 700,000 metric tons of mineral oil, more than 1.7 million metric tons of paper, and other valuable reusable materials. We will firmly work to organize a real industry which can fully prepare, process, and utilize all categories of reusable materials and to commission on schedule the respective capacities included in the plan.

The tasks and orientations established by the party national conference and the recommendations made by the party secretary general at various exibitions organized during this period and during his many working visits to plants, factories, and research and design institutes have given new impetus to efforts to markedly reduce the consumption of energy and raw and other materials, strengthen the administrative spirit, and save and utilize maximally and efficiently the material base available to our economy.

After assuring the congress that resolute action will be taken to generally introduce a positive experience, limit the use of deficient materials or materials with a high energy consumption, modernize products, reduce their specific weight, and introduce technologies with minimal losses or without losses, measures designed to further reduce consumption in the entire economy, the speaker said that equally responsible action will be taken to increase the energy efficiency of installations, ensure the full and uniform loading of capacities, modernize certain technologies that have high energy and fuel consumption, and supply the necessary installations for recovering all reusable energy resources, so that we reduce by 20 percent the consumption of energy resources per national income unit in 1990.

The further promotion of high development rates requires the judicious use and loading of our economy's impressive technical assets, which were mainly created in the last 20 years. It is our duty to consolidate this important part of our socialist property and make full, efficient, and secure use of it, by strengthening our control over the administration of fixed assets, over timely maintenance and repair work, and over the modernization of machines and installations, so that we can raise their qualitative parameters.

Being aware of the fact that within the framework of the improvement of the entire socioeconomic activity important tasks also devolve upon us -- those working in the field of technical-material supply -- we pledge to work with communist responsibility to eliminate shortcomings in our activity and make untiring efforts to implement the targets concerning better utilization of the technical and material resources of the economy and to ensure the best conditions for the smooth development of the production flow, in close accord with the provisions of the uniform national plan.

The most precious homage we can pay you, much beloved and esteemed Comrade Secretary General, is our firm commitment to work with revolutionary devotion and passion, as you have always taught us, with patience and wisdom -- this being the commitment of all those who are lucky enough to work under your leadership -- to implement the party program aimed at ensuring the fatherland's continuous flourishing and our bright future, communism.

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS TO CONGRESS DEPART

27 November Departures

AU272052 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2013 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Spelling of all names as received]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 27/11/1984 -- Further party delegations that attended the proceedings of the Thirteen Congress of the RCP, at the invitation of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee, left Bucharest on Tuesday:

-- the delegation of the Chinese Communist Party, led by Wan Li, member of the Political Bureau and of the Secretariat of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China;

-- the delegation of the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party of Lebanon, led by Assem Kansou, secretary-general of that party;

-- the delegation of the revolutionary Socialist Party of Peru, led by Leonidas Rodriguez Figueroa, chairman of that party.

Upon departure the guests were seen off at Otopeni Airport by Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, by full members and alternate members of the CC of the RCP, by party and state activists.

28 November Departure

AU282129 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1928 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Spellings of all names as received]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/11/1984 -- Other party delegations and representatives to the Thirteenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party left Bucharest on November 28:

-- the delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by Nguyen Duc Tam, member of the Political Bureau, CC secretary,

-- the representative of the Co-munist Party of Mauritius, Lectooraj Chundramun, party leader,

-- the representative of the Communist Party of the USA, James West, member of the Political Bureau, chairman of the party Control Commission,

-- the delegation of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Party of Labour of Angola led by Francisco Ramad Okliveira e Silva, party representative, ambassador,

-- the delegation of the Yemen Socialist Party led by Abudl Aziz al Dali, member of the CC Political Bureau.

The guests were seen off at Otopeni Airport by Ion Stoian, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, by full and alternate members of the CC of the RCP, by party and state activists.

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH CSSR IN BUCHAREST

LD272318 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 2030 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] Romania -- A Czechoslovak-Romanian trade protocol for 1985 was signed in Bucharest today. Our correspondent Lubomir Sisak reports:

According to the document, mutual exchange of goods between our countries is to increase by about 7 percent in comparison with 1984. In recent years, trade between the two countries reached approximately KCS7.5 billion annually. The main contribution to the dynamic increase of goods exchange is being made by specialization and cooperation in engineering. Apart from that, at the moment there are 32 agreements on production cooperation and specialization between the two countries.

According to the protocol signed today, we will export to Romania transport technology, products of electrical and power generation and distribution engineering, telecommunication equipment, chemical products, raw materials, and consumer goods.

Romania will export to Czechoslovakia metallurgical equipment, shaping tools, equipment for nuclear power stations, certain chemical substances, and various food industry and agricultural produce, including fruit and vegetables.

Of course, there are still opportunities for further developing economic cooperation, primarily in deepening production cooperation and specialization, in increased supplies for capital investment projects, in broadening the scope of the services provided, improving service for machinery and equipment supplies, in seeking further funds in order to increase mutual supplies.

All the above questions are on the agenda of continuing deliberations between Czechoslovak and Romanian planning bodies on coordinating the national-economic plans for 1986-1990.

LOS ANGELES COURT DENIES BAIL FOR ARTUKOVIC

LD282249 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1920 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Washington, November 28 (TANJUG) -- The Los Angeles Federal Court has rejected the request by the defense counsel of war criminal Andrija Artukovic that his client be freed on bail and so defend himself in the court extradition proceedings initiated at Yugoslavia's request.

Artukovic, former interior minister of the puppet "Independent State of Croatia" during the Second World War, has been living on U.S. territory since 1948 and was arrested two weeks ago. Official U.S. organs today confirmed that he will remain in prison and his trial is due in about two months time.

Artukovic, a former Ustasha minister responsible for mass atrocities in the Second World War, was described by the press here as the most notorious war criminal to have moved to the United States after the war and to have found shelter there.

Yugoslavia initiated proceedings for his extradition three decades ago, but the request had not until now given any results.

Parallel with the extradition proceedings, deportation proceedings have been also conducted against Artukovic for the past thirty years. These, however, were initiated by the U.S. immigration authorities, since he arrived in the country illegally under a false name and without a residence permit.

PLANINC INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC REVIVAL

LD272209 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 27 Nov 84

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, November 27 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia has achieved certain results in stabilizing its economy and it now expects of its foreign creditors the conclusion of a longterm agreement which would create conditions for the trend of revival in its economy to consolidate. This, in brief, is the essence of a message broadcase by Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinic over Yugoslav radio-television this evening.

Premier Planinc stressed that Yugoslavia's positions in current negotiations with it Western creditors had improved owing to the initial favourable results achieved in extricating the economy from the difficulties, and, especially, in the repayment of its external debt.

The International Monetary Fund, Western governments and commercial banks want Yugoslavia to continue having the arrangement with the fund next year. "What we would like to have is an arrangement of a different kind, and under no circumstances could we accept terms such as this year's", she emphasized.

Milka Planinc specified, however, that the commercial banks have understanding for Yugoslavia's request that its foreign debt of 19 billion dollars be partly refinanced on a medium-term basis. The Yugoslav government wants the share of the foreign debt payments in the country's foreign-currency earnings to fall to 25 percent by 1990. "We can attain this objective if the creditors show understanding", she added. Efforts should be aimed at ensuring a stable growth of production, favourable conditions for technological advance and higher standards of living of the population.

Milka Planinc said that in its medium- and long-term development plans, Yugoslavia will seek for itself what, objectively, is the most favourable place in the "large-scale strategic division of the world economy" and the "race for new technologies".

She stressed that in 1985, Yugoslavia will "perist in the policy of the real exchange rate of the dinar and movement towards real interest rates". However, since the formation of prices will, as of January 1, be practically completely free, inflation is expected to rise in the first half of the year and for this reason, she noted, it will be impossible "for the real interest and exchange rates (of the national currency) to keep step with soaring inflation".

Milka Planinc, therefore, stressed that the question of real interest rates and a real exchange rate of the dinar against other currencies -- which are the IMF's main conditions for extending assistance to Yugoslavia -- "must be cleared up with the foreign partners."

The Yugoslav premier, however, considers that by the end of 1985, inflation will fall below its level for this year. The government will persevere in its efforts to remove the main causes of the inflation, which lie in large expenditures and, especially, in substantial "social overhead costs".

She indirectly announced that the last restrictions on the market -- the petrol rationing coupons and the deposit for taking Yugoslav currency out of the country on private trips abroad, should be lifted in 1985.

The desired general relationship, a balanced supply and demand, has now on the whole been established on the market, concluded Milka Planinc.

Tasks For Next Year

AU280946 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] In an interview given to Yugoslav radio-television this evening, Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, spoke about the economic situation in the country at the moment and the measures prepared for next year. Milka Planinc first indicated the positive trends in economic operations but said that serious changes are still ahead of us in implementing the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program. Replying to the question as to what the next year will be like, Milka Planinc said among other things:

[Begin Planinc recording] It will be a year in which these positive trends, the positive indicators, first have to be consolidated. It will also be a year into which a heavy burden of negative tendencies will be carried, especially inflation and exports that have become somewhat shaky toward the end of this year. The situation is also particularly grave in regard to the personal standard of living and social standards in general. Next year they will have to begin to revive, at least in minute changes, in the sense that they will no longer decline in real terms and that the curve will bend upward.

We are carrying a heavy burden into next year. Great problems are still ahead of us. It will be a year in which it will quite certainly be realistic to round up the key solutions in the economic system which signify all those objective circumstances of self-management, so that it may show its strength better within the working of objective laws. [end recording]

REPUBLIC DAY ACTIVITIES, OFFICIALS REMARKS

Djuranovic Interviewed

LD251949 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1137 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Nov (TANJUG) -- On the occasion of the Day of the Republic Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, received Bozo Kovac, director of BORBA; Zdravko Colic, BORBA chief and responsible editor; and Slobodan Vujic, chief and responsible editor of EKONOMSKA POLITKA, and answered questions posed by the BORBA and EKONOMSKA POLITIKA editorial boards.

Question: How do you assess the country's present socioeconomic situation?

Answer: The main feature of our country's present situation is reflected in the extraordinary efforts our society is making to find a way out of the economic crisis and to create conditions for more stable and more dynamic sociaoeconomic development. The first initial step has already been made: production has recovered, the country's balance of payments has improved, consumption is more in line with the realistic material position, while certain improvements in market supplies have also been recorded. The price we have paid to achieve this is not negligible. We could not expect it to be negligible because we knew that we had to start living on real income which was reduced by the amount earmarked for meeting our foreign obligations. We could not achieve these results if it were not for our working people's and citizens' heightened awareness and their readiness for self-denial and willingness to work hard. A high rate of inflation, limited accumulation of development resources, and serious problems affecting economy and its material position combined with strong tendencies toward disintegration that are apparent in reproduction and development trends -- all these factors call for our entire society to invest new intensified efforts in order to overcome the crisis our country's economy is experiencing.

It is encouraging that we have become more aware that only through more rational economic activity, relying on our own resources and exporting more, can we change our country's economic situatin. I became aware of this during my visit to some associated labor organizations in Bosanska Krajina. Despite surviving traces of old attitudes, relations and behavior, and a great deal of resistance, views are painstakingly gaining ground that that is not enough just to assess the situation critically and to work toward minimal improvement while continuing with the policy of extensive development. These people are calling for changes that would essentially bring about a new approach to our socioeconomic development and (?improve) its dynamism through enhancing productivity, increasing efficiency in economic activity and in particular, through technological progress. I believe that the awareness that it is necessary to put an end to autarchy, to overcome regional boundaries and all that is thwarting the development of associated labor and its integration on the basis of self-management in our country is increasingly gaining strength.

Question: After a period of ascent the development of self-management seems to have been halted and, some say, is experiencing a period of crisis. How do you envisage the further development of self-management?

Answer The halt in the development of socialist self-management is, of course, closely linked with the economic crisis. The economic crisis was brought upon by, inter alia, or even above all, the slowness in eliminating statist relations in social repreoduction and the informal, but prevalent practice of bureaucratic-technocratic decisionmaking in the sphere of income and particularly in the sphere of expanded reproduction. On the other hand, the halt in the development of self-management is also a result of the economic crisis since such conditions ecnouraged an increased intervention by the state.

There is no doubt that the considerable degree of income alienation from associated labor, which in any case stimulates the strong presence of the bureaucratic-technocratic link in decisionmaking and an increased influence of decentralized statism, represents the decisive factor in the halt in the development of socialist self-management and is the basis of contradictions prevailing in our society today. Eliminating these contradictions to the advantage of socialist self-management is the essential prerequisite for its vigorous development and for successful implementation of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization.

We should not underestimate the negative impact that the tendencies toward group-property relations are having and which are seriously exacerbating contradications within associated labor and society in general.

We can also find the causes of the halt in socialist self-management development in the sluggish way our policy of socioeconomic development has been adjusting to the altered international circumstances and the achieved degree of the country's production forces development, as well as in some solutions pertaining to the system, which really are not commensurate with the Constitution's spirit and principles. This has to a large extent contributed to the prolonged extensive development of the country and the destabilization of the economy, to the trends toward regional isolationism in reproduction, breaking up of reproduction links, territorial distribution of accumulation, narrowing the scope for pooling labor and resources and creating numerous obstacles to the functioning of the Yugoslav integral market. In this respect the system of financing social, and particularly extended, reproduction has also had a negative effect, while some solutions adopted in the past concerning the balance of payments of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces (and I am not goind to list some other shortcomings characteristic of some aspects of our economic system, since enough emphasis has already been placed on them in the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization) have also had a negative part in all this.

Hypertrophied institutionalism and normativism have also had a considerable impact on the halt in the development of socialist self-management relations. This has created greater opportunities for the practice of informal decisionmaking, inefficiency in the process of reaching agreements and understanding and implementing the policies and measures established in this way. It has also concealed the real, essential issues of socialist self-management development.

Question: How much, in your opinion, is this halt connected with the fact that the LC has not fulfilled its role adequately?

Answer: Among the essential causes of the stagnation in the socialist self-management development I can also add the shortcomings apparent in the implementation of the LC's role, the point specifically stressed in the draft conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session and the ensuing debate. We are talking here not only about the practical activity of the LC from "outside" instead of from inside the self-managing social mechanism, but also about the fact that the LC often succumbs to the immediate narrow, and partial interests, and that in many cases it has uncritically stood behind the stands of state and management organs, all to the detriment of the working class approach and its interests. However, the LC's role consists in working hard at realizing the strategic interests of the working class, in being able to rise above immediate interests, and to lead the ideopolitical struggle for the synthesis of individual interests on the work-class basis in all sections and at all levels of the society.

Question: What can you tell us about the results achieved so far in implementing the first stage of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization?

Answer: Although we cannot be satisfied with what has been achieved so far, a great deal has still been done during the last 18 months in implementing the long-term program, a fact borne out by certain positive changes in economic trends which I have already mentioned. The tendency to export more is also gaining strength. We are witnessing the dominating role which economic criteria are assuming in economic activity. We are working on vital solutions pertaining to our economic system. A number of these solutions will be introduced by the end of the year, but we still have to pass several important laws pertaining to the system. Unfortunately this will have to be postponed till next year since their preparations are lagging behind. This lag is definitely a result of subjective weaknesses, certain indecisiveness, and even resistance, but the causes and the gravity of our economic crisis and the numerous contradictory interests also imply that there are objective reasons behind it as well. In this connection the SFRY Presidency has recently submitted appropriate proposals to the SFRY Assembly.

Experience has taught us that partial and mutually inadequately synchronized measures, which might be economically justified, could have undesirable effects. The continued high rate of inflation, despite the more harmonious relations between demand and supply, could be attributed to the fact that in absence of timely measures to eliminate excessive legal and contractual obligations burdening it, and in absence of other solutions and other measures concerning its financial consolidation, the economy simply allows increased operative expenditure to adversely affect the prices. Thus it is imperative to achieve a high degree of interdependence in all measures and steps taken in implementing the long-term program. This is the most significant lesson we have learned from its previous implementation practices, which should always be taken into account.

I wish to point out that the fact that we have not yet achieved the goals set out in the anti-inflation program and concerning the decline in the rate of inflation represents the most unfavorable characteristic of economic trends in our country. I must again draw attention to the profound interdependence between the decline in the inflation rate and the implementation of economic measures such as a realistic exchange rate and realistic interest rate policies. The exchange rate and interest rate policies, as defined by the stabilization program, could have a positive effect only if conditions are created for the rate of inflation to drop substantially and for production costs to be fully rationalized.

So, the central issue of economic stabilization is the fight to eliminate the causes of the high inflation rate, not only in order to be able to defend such justified economic measures as a realistic dinar exchange rate and realistic interest rates policies, but also to raise, in this way, the level of work productivity and to increase operative efficiency which would thus consolidate our competitiveness on world markets. Without these factors we cannot expect to penetrate world markets. If we do not start the process of continued fall in the inflation rate we might be forced to deviate to a certain extent from the provisions embodied in the program, which could be extremely dangerous. It is not good that we are lagging with the regulations concerning further development of the system of social planning because next year we shall have to adopt a medium-term plan.

Question: How do you assess the work and tasks regarding the second stage of the long-term program?

Answer: Taking into account the basic provisions of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization, several priorities deserve most attention.

The long-term program envisages that parallel with the implementation of its first stage, work should be started and continue unhampered on its second stage as well. These are exceptionally significant tasks. We are just about to start work on outlining the global strategy and basic production orientation of the country. Their implementation should help us to overcome the fundamental features of extensive development and economic activity and to ensure far more rationalized social division of labor, sepcialization, and cooperation in Yugoslavia, all the time taking into account mutually comparable advantages. Precisely on these bases we have to pool more intensively labor and resources. At the same time, these are crucial prerequisites for better economic growth and an efficient integration within international division of labor. We must always bear in mind that without a developed and consistently implemented joint development and economic policy there is simply no way out of the existing situation. On the contrary, without them, tendencies to disintegrate would gain in strength and this would have unforeseeable consequences. Therefore, we must be more decisive in our efforts to break away from not so infrequent views that any joint work on finding solutions to development and economic issues at the country's level reflects centralism and stifles self-management. In fact, different solutions, as the practice so far has irrefutably borne out, would only bring about autarchy with all its numerous negative consequences.

Question: In the context of outlining the development strategy, which do you consider top-priority tasks?

Answer: The first is to work out in detail the strategy of international economic relations in line with the stabilization program. The focal point of our export strategy must above all be those products and services that produce favorable net foreign currency revenue and a favorable level of profitability. A more efficient integration in international economic relations is, understandably, closely linked with the qualitative changes in the development policy and manufacturing structure of our country, as well as with a more organized participation of our economy on foreign markets.

The second priority task is the joint strategy on technological development. Without more decisive orientation toward an intensive and at the same time selective development and application of our own technological solutions -- for which we of course need corresponding conditions and social climate -- and without which well-planned use of imported technology, aspirations toward better economic activity and particularly the consolidation of our export capability, would be impossible to attain. For this reason we need, in line with a joint strategy on technological development, our own programs with precisely defined priorities. An adequate division of labor would be executed on their basis and total scientific potentials of the country set in action. We must open our doors to foreign technology, not in a piecemeal, disorganized way but rather with a diversity of solutions. Unfortunately, despite clear regulations and hard lessons from the past we are still faced with heterogeneous approaches to the introduction of new technologies. This can be thwarted only through the consistent implementation of the joint policy on licenses and through coordinated action when applying technological knowledge. It is very important to acquire modern technology, but it is even more important to provide trained cadres for its full use and further improvement. Present circumstances have borne out that investing in knowledge and its use is the most profitable kind of investment.

The long-term policy of energy development, which is also of strategic importance, should ensure not only more rapid construction of electric complexes but also considerably more efficient production of electricity, thus reducing our dependence on imports, etc. In this connection, we must take seriously expert opinions that, under the assumption that our electric-energy system functions in a coordinating way -- we could save 500-600 megawatts of installed power on investments only.

It is of no less importance that we work toward rationalization in energy consumption. It is a well-known fact that in the last 10 years industrially developed countries have regarding saving as "one of the big new sources of energy." In our country, however, energy is still being used in an extremely uneconomical way. We consume twice as much electricity per unit of social product as some West European countries. Of course, the economic price of energy is an important precondition for its economical consumption.

Food production is one of the top priority tasks. It is also a burning issue of our development, and if we do not resolve it, there will be no successful economic stabilization or substantial drop in the rate of inflation. I am talking here about highly productive, cost-competitive agricultural production by world accepted criteria. I think that we have to work faster on eliminating the causes of our lagging behind in implementing the long-term program within the agro-complex. There are different opinions about this issue, but it is high time that we increase food production and that we ensure that this is treated as the most important priority.

When outlining these strategic tasks of our development and the program and measures necessary for their fulfillment, we should bear in mind the fact that our financial and material balance sheets are very meager and overstretched. However, this fact also calls for a stricter selection of developing initiative and investments, for a continued increase in and self-managing concentration of resources, and their exclusive orientation toward a socially justified and economically profitable usage.

Question: How do you understand the policy of relying on one's own resources?

Answer: I think that the policy of relying on one's own resources is at times simplistically interpreted. Yet, such a policy has several meanings and numerous dimensions. It implies reorientation from extensive to intensive development and economic activity, far more successful participation in the international division of labor, along with better use and valuation of all available natural, production, working, scientific, systemic and other potentials and reserves, in particular of all the comparative advantages.

Certainly the policy of relying on one's own resources implies, both in the economic-systemic mechanisms and in the economic policy, improvement of the economy's organizational standards, in particular of large economic systems, as well as of social activities. This policy is most closely linked with the development and affirmation in practice of self-managing production relations, in particular with the consistent application of the principle of distribution according to work and according to the results of work. At the same time selection and advancement of capable, productive, and rational producers who achieve, on the basis of the effects of economic criteria and sound market competition, qualitative changes in the development and business activity must be encouraged more. The functioning of the uniform Yugoslav market and the strengthening of integration processes are among the largest reserves and potential advantages for the stabilization and further development of our economy.

It is necessary to affirm fully work, creativeness, and business spirit, but also the responsibility for the implementation of work and all other obligations and tasks at all levels.

Internal reserves which exist everywhere also represent a significant social potential: in the use of production and scientific research capacities, energy, raw materials, and reproduction material. There are also large reserves in the insufficiently applied knowledge of scientists, inventors, discoverers, and professional and skilled workers, in their irrational employment on industrial and territorial basis, in the slow employment of the young and skilled cadres, etc.

Question: How do you see the social differences, in particular the problem of unemployment?

Answer: In the years of economic expansion and dynamic development in all parts of our country, the problem of social differences and thus the social policy as a whole has not received relevant attention. It could be said that the great positive social changes have clouded the essence of social differences. Yet they have been gradually growing and have become deeper and fully to the fore in the conditions of the economic crisis.

Though certain social problems are also manifested in the work sphere (different conditions of economic activity, leveling out and such), nevertheless, they manifest themselves most strongly as unemployment, unresolved housing problems, and enrichment without work.

Certainly the gravest form of social differences has become manifest in unemployment. Though in the last 2 years, that is, in the crisis period, about 500,000 persons became employed, the number of people who, according to statistical data, are looking for work has reached about 950,000. Therefore the efficient performance of obligations arising from the agreement by socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces on employment, which should be signed soon, has great significance for the solution of this pressing problem.

Possibilities for employment are considerable if work is done well. The concept of the speedier development of the artisan craft industry is, for instance, being implemented only very slowly. According to the analysis of scientific institutes there is both space and need in our country for development of the artisan craft industry to the extent of being able to employ 1.5 million. But in many environments the dogmatic approach to this issue is strongly in evidence. In addition, associated labor is not included in a sufficiently organized manner in the resolution of the problems of the artisan craft industry and thus the concepts of its development are one-sided, not elaborated and lacking material backing.

Then there are many untapped reserves: the capacity of industry; great possibilities in agriculture, in tourism; loans or self-contributions for employment; extending greater possibilities to the unemployed to make more direct decisions regarding the employment policy and providing initiatives as regards the form of employment, etc.

Along with the full mobility of all factors in society and on the basis of specific programs, in line with the directions regarding employment and which are contained in the stabilization program, there are conditions to halt in the next 1 or 2 years, the increase in the number of unemployed and to begin to bring down the rate of unemployment. It is also necessary to speed up the work on coordinating the contents of education and the structure of educational institutions with the real needs of associated labor.

In overcoming social differences that result from enrichment without work, a special place is given to the consistent application of the agreement on the foundations of the tax system and tax policy, the adoption of which is imminent. Furthermore, one should continue to work on some fresh solutions in the sphere of tax policy which would, among other things, demand part of the income acquired without work, which is not done now.

The LC must approach social differences as a question of the greatest political and class significance, that is, it must resolutely overcome opportunism in its own ranks and carry out unhesitating differentiation regarding those LC members who are becoming rich without working.

Question: A critical analysis of the functioning of the political system is being carried out. There is, we see, both misunderstanding as well as confrontation. Could you comment in which way and on what foundations one should continue to approach this significant business?

Answer: Critical analysis of the functioning of the political system of socialist self-management represents a significant social action by which we sum up the 10-year-old practice of implementing the new Constitution. With this analysis we should reply to the outstanding question of implementing the qualitatively more developed socialist self-managing relations and directions of action for their further advancement and consolidation. In all this it should be borne in mind that we are carrying out this analysis in very complex internal economic, political, and other circumstances, as well as in exacerbated world relations.

The work on the critical analysis of the functioning of the political system should be better organized. In this context it is not enough merely to register problems and describe the given situation, it is necessary to investigate the causes exerting unfavorable influences on the efficiency of the functioning of the political system and offer possible solutions. All these searches and solutions, as well as the entire social action by socialist forces have to be in line with our society's basic principles which are laid down by the Constitution. A very important condition of this is also the democratic nature of the debates.

In all of this one should try to grasp and single out fully and specifically which problems and difficulties are the consequence of the erroneous and inconsistent application of constitutional solutions and which are possibly the consequence of inappropriate solutions in the system itself. The work concerned with the implementation of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program demonstrates to us the close interdependence between this general social task and orientation of ours and the functioning of a series of instruments and mechanisms of our system. It is also of considerable importance that we establish why socioeconomic communities are not developing faster and more radically as socialist self-managing communities, that is, why is their role as state institutions more predominant?

Question: In your view how does the work on the critical analysis of the functioning of the political system proceed?

Answer: It is known that agreement has been reached to have the entire work on critical analysis carried out by the Federal Social Council for Questions of the Social System. This should have ensured the orientation of action and efficient work. Considerable significant activity has been achieved so far. I think, however, that there is delay and haphazardness in this work. This, among other things, provides the opportunity to individuals to participate in the debate from antiself-managing positions, with theses about bourgeois democracy, restoration of centralism, and such. In this connection, too, theses are being launched about the foundations of our political system, as laid down by the Constitution, being the basic cause of the existing crisis. In this way attempts are also made to call into question some essential constitutional provisions vital for achieving national equality, which, of course, is unacceptable.

Question: International economic relations are increasingly becoming the primary concern in the world today. In this context, the greatest problem is certainly the overindebtedness of underdeveloped and developing countries. How should these problems be solved?

Answer: The growing gap between developing and industrially developed countries and the increasingly unfavorable economic position of developing countries have become the pressing problem of the world today. In such a situation debts have become their greatest burden. They are an expression of the crisis of international economic relations though the situation has not yet reached its peak.

Now it is more than evident, however, that the questions of repaying debts is not only a matter for the debtors but also for the creditors. This is their joint problem. By common efforts they must resolve it to mutual interest. This is required by the interdependence of development which can no longer be denied. It is only with the speedier development of these countries and the improvement of the conditions of economic exchange and financing of developing countries that repayment of debts can be ensured. Without resolving the basic causes that have resulted in the debt of developing countries reaching the sum of about $820 billion, the making good of their debts is unrealistic.

Certainly a real and lasting solution lies in building a new interntional economic order. Although developed countries are for the time being not ready for this, developing countries must fight persistently for the implementation of this goal which is of strategic importance to them. For them this is a question of existence.

However, urgent solutions for the most acute problems should be sought now. They are: more favorable conditions for repaying debts through lower interest rates and extension of repayment deatlines; reduction in customs and other restrictions, and of protectionism as a whole; increase the resources of the international bank and the IMF: the working out of real long-term development and stabilization programs in developing countries with the basic aim of increasing production, expanding economic structure, increasing exports, etc.

This imposes the need to begin as urgently as possible global negotiations between North and South and greater involvement of the countries of the Nonaligned Movement in resolving these issues, as well as a unified platform of the Group of 77 in negotiations with industrially developed countries and within the UN framework.

Question: How do you see in the present conditions the possibilities and policy of nonalignment?

Answer: In the world such as it is today, greater mobility and efficiency of the Nonaligned Movement as a whole and of every nonaligned country in particular is certainly necessary. The voice of the nonaligned should be heard at all times. Their effective action should be felt even more in seeking solutions for all the pressing international, political, and economic problems. Since it was founded, the Nonaligned Movement has constantly affirmed itself as an international factor which, by its immense political and moral force, exerts an influence on the trends of international relations. Today its obligations are even more complex. It must, therefore, remain on par with its historical mission.

In this context it should always be borne in mind that the Nonaligned Movement can be an influential international factor only if its activity and the activity of every nonaligned country is consistently founded on the original principles of the policy of nonalignment. It is on this basis that we look today for solutions for priorities which preoccupy us most. Among them are certainly the enormous economic problems of developing countries. Commitment to this end will consolidate the faith of nonaligned countries in the effectiveness and vitality of the policy and Nonaligned Movement. This is very important because in this way nonaligned countries will be better able to resist pressures by military-political blocs and other factors.

True enough, every nonaligned country feels in its own particular way the disrupted world relations. The movement as a whole is not immune against them. We are also witnesses to external pressures on the movement. Apart from that, there are open clashes between some nonaligned countries, while many others experience internal difficulties. But it is also true that the movement has never lost its orientation in its basic directions of activity. The goals that provide our fundamental orientation today also represent the uniform inspiration in the realization of our aspirations. The nonaligned have preserved their unity and action orientation. India's activities and the personal involvement of its tragically deceased prime minister, Indira Gandhi, have also contributed to this, in particular since the Delhi summit. We believe that India will continue, as chairman of the movement, to direct constructively our agreements and actions.

The ministerial conference of the nonaligned countries will be held in Luanda next year. We attach exceptional significance to this gathering, the first of its kind following the Delhi summit. In preparation for this meeting we will work together with other nonaligned countries to have the paths leading the world out of the crisis specifically defined on the basis of our agreements reached in Delhi. The forthcoming period should confirm the vitality of our movement and its ability to act in the struggle for the goals to which we aspire. I am convinced that in the future the movement will also play a growing role in the process of the struggle for peace, equitable cooperation, and democratization of international relations.

Djuranovic Hosts Reception

LD281611 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1418 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Nov (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, gave a formal reception today in connection with the Day of the Republic. Leading state and party officials of the federation, the republics, and the provinces attended, as did representatives of the diplomatic corps and foreign and domestic journalists. The reception passed in a cordial atmosphere.

Mamula Addresses Workers

LD271634 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1238 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Quotation marks as received]

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, 27 Nov (TANJUG) -- During the past 2 years the Sarajevo Famos motor factory, together with scores of collectives throughout our country, managed to start and complete the construction of seven new factories, which were officially commissioned today to mark Republic Day and Statehood Day of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Connected with this, at Koran near Sarajevo, a formal session of the workers' council of the Famos composite organization of associated labor was held which was addressed by Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary of national defense, and Marko Ceranic, president of the Famos management board.

Among other things Admiral Mamula said:

"We have [illegible]ed thi[illegible]ction today in order [illegible] for success and to note th[illegible] even in t[illegible] sent com[illegible] conditions of economic operation, if we are well organized, signific[illegible]t results can be achieved, agreed deadlines can be respected, and an enviable quality [illegible] production can be attained.

The production area here, and also in all the organizations cooperating with you, has been completed. Also, very complex and expensive production equipment has been purchased and installed. In this way all the material objective conditions have been established for normal production in terms of the volume, agreed deadlines, and product quality. The situation regarding other manufacturers of parts for your joint product is similar, the difference being that you started this building 1 and 1/2 years later.

In so doing we are consistently continuing the policy of supplying faster domestic industrial products to our Armed Forces, a policy which Comrade Tito especially insisted on immediately after the war. We want to and we must, Admiral Mamula went on, equip our Armed Forces with adequate modern equipment in keeping with our all-people's defense concept. We must not lag behind. In the present divided world with many crisis areas, we must persist along the road of overall ability of our society and its Armed Forces to defend and defend successfully the achievements of our revolution and our self-management social structure. To do so, faster and more efficient measures must be taken to to enable us to get out of the present difficulties, especially in the area of economy, income, and overall standard of our working people. One of the important avenues to follow is to step up production and make better use of all the resources of the country, especially completed industrial capacity. This is probably the main device and solution open to us, and it is in your hands, in the hands of the workers-producers, stressed the federal secretary of national defense. Anything else can only help to reduce our difficulties temporarily, but without increased productivity and without turning our overall attention to production it will only bring temporary results and temporary relief, not a permanent solution to the present difficulties.

The defense of the country and the Armed Forces urgently require that the present difficulties be overcome faster, both in order to secure the necessary resources for armed struggle, and in order to establish the necessary conditions for the stability of our country and for a moral-political mood within the ranks of defenders; within the all-people's context, this is our entire nation, all our citizens and the potentials standing at their disposal. Without **everyone** of these factors, successful defense of our country in all the complex conditions of modern warfare cannot be pursued," stressed Admiral Branko Mamula concluding his address to the participants in the formal session today of the workers' council of Famos composite organization of associated labor.

Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula reminded those present that the value of this factory's exports already contracted for next year exceeds the foreign currency investments for equipping Famos and the firms cooperating with it.

DJURANOVIC SENDS TELEGRAM TO ALBANIAN'S ALIA

LD281136 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1005 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Nov (TANJUG) -- In connection with the 40th anniversary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, sent a telegram to Ramiz Alia, president of the Presidium of the Albanian People's Assembly on behalf of the SFRY Presidency, with felicitations and best wishes for the prosperity of the people of this neighboring country. Among other things, the telegram stresses the importance which the SFRY attaches to promoting relations and cooperation with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania based on loyalty to the principles of good-neighborly relations and mutual interest.

HEALTH COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH CUBA SIGNED

LD290029 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1014 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Nov (TANJUG) -- Dr Sergio del Valle Jimenez, member of the Council of State and minister of public health of the Republic of Cuba, and Dr Djordje Jakovljevich, president of the Federal Committee for Labor, Health, and Social Protection, have signed an agreement on cooperation in the sphere of health, medical science, and pharmacology. The document envisages, among other things, the exchange of specialists and consultants' missions, joint scientific research rwork, and the training of cadres. Dr Jimenez ends his 5-day visit to Yugoslavia as guest of the Federal Executive Council today.

SAHARAN DEMOCRATIC ARAB REPUBLIC RECOGNIZED

LD281310 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1126 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Nov (TANJUG) -- The SFRY today recognized the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SDAR). The decision to recognize the SDAR has been made based on the fact that the SDAR has become a full member of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and based on Yugoslavia's consistent support for the implementation of the people's right to self-determination in keeping with the decisions of the UN and countries of the Nonaligned Movement. The right to self-determination for the people of the West Sahara, who set up their own Saharan Democratic Arab Republic, has also been acknowledged.

Rabat Severs Relations

LD291217 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Following the official declaration of recognition of the so-called Saharan Democratic Arab Republic by the SFRY, the government of His Majesty King Hassan II has decided to sever diplomatic relations with that country.

MONTENEGRO LC CONGRESS SCHEDULED FOR APRIL 1986

AU271216 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Nov 84 p 3

[S.V. report]

[Excerpt] Titograd, 22 Nov -- The Montenegro LC Central Committee Presidium expressed its view that the republican LC congress should be held in the period provided by the statute, which is to say in April 1986. The preparations must be most closely tied with the preparations for the 13th LCY Congress.